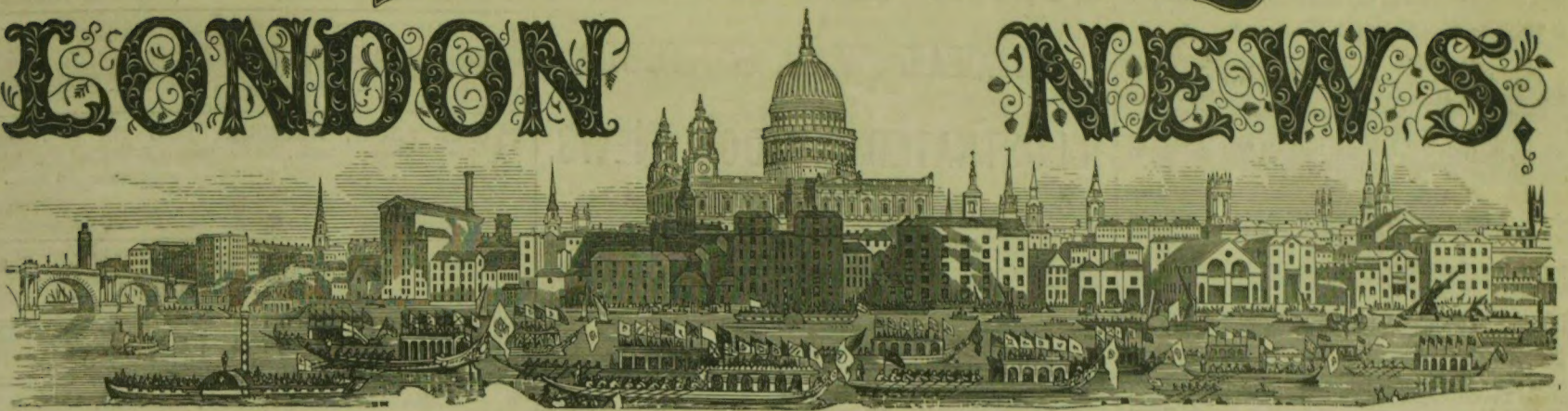


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

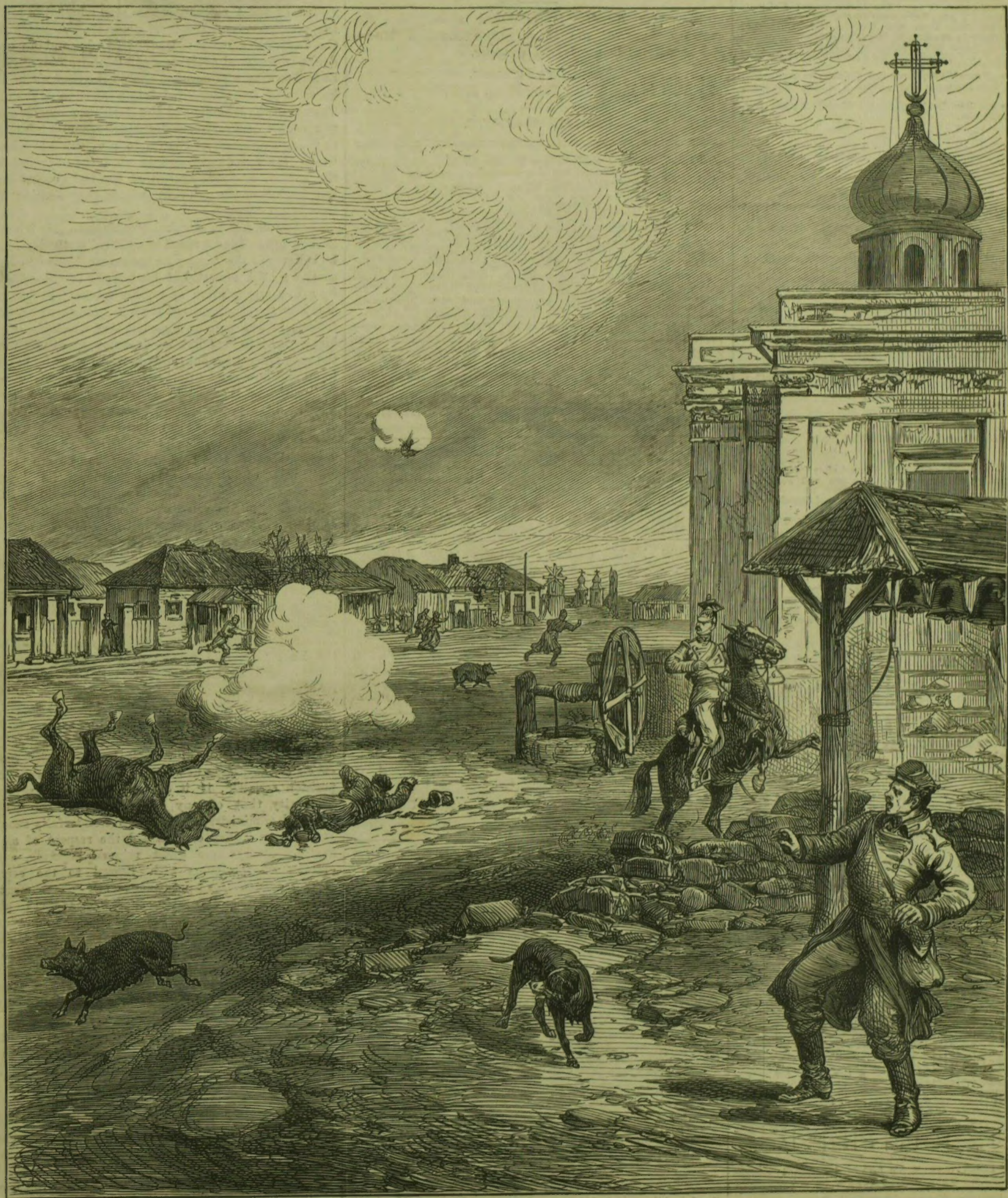


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1976.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6³/₄d.



THE WAR: RENI DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Summergangs Hall, Hull, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Longstaff, 1st East York Rifles, of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at 86, Brook-street, London, the Countess of Dunmore, of a daughter.
On Feb. 14, at Valparaiso, the wife of Edwin Woodgate, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Waterloo, C. Goldney, Chaplain of the County Prison, Stafford, eldest son of the Rev. A. Goldney, Rural Dean, and Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, to Agnes Emmeline, only daughter of the late E. Williams, of Liverpool.
On the 25th ult., at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Reginald William Dalgety, Captain 66th Regiment, to Kate, widow of William Sloane Elderton, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Devon-square, Newton Abbot, Agnes, widow of Thomas Michelmores, late of Berry House, Berry Pomeroy, Devon, aged 75 years.
At sea, on a voyage from Cape Town to Calcutta for the benefit of his health, William Gladstone Dyce, son of the late William Dyce, R.A., in his 26th year.
On the 9th inst., at Swinhope House, Lincolnshire, Mary, the wife of Geo. Marduke Allington, and daughter of the late Matthew Bancroft Lister, of Burwell Park, in the same county.
On the 16th inst., at Glenmore, the Earl of Orkney, aged 73.
On the 22nd inst., at the Tile House, Denham, Lady Emily Drummond, widow of A. Mortimer Drummond, Esq., in her 91st year.
On the 12th inst., at his residence, Linda-Vista, Abergavenny, Henry Jenkins, formerly of Coquimbo, Chile, aged 46 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

Trinity Sunday. Full moon, 4.5 a.m.
The Duke of Cumberland, ex-King of Hanover, born, 1819.
St. Paul's Cathedral, ordination, 11 a.m.; Rev. Canon Barry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Archdeacon Hessey.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Irons; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter.
St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. Richard Cavendish Boyle.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. F. J. Jayne; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry, Third Boyle Lecture.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

Levée by the Duke of Cambridge, Horse Guards, 1 p.m.
Geographical Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.; dinner at Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Stevenson on Architectural Restoration, its Principles and Practice).
Institution of Surveyors, anniversary, 3 p.m.; dinner, 6 p.m.
National Association for Social Science, 8 p.m. (Miss Shireff on Trained Teachers for Secondary Schools).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. Philharmonic Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Restoration of Charles II., 1660. Trinity Law Sittings begin.
Friend of Clergy Corporation, elections, Willis's Rooms, noon.
Dr. Vaughan's public readings in the Greek Testament resumed, 8 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemical Philosophy of Sir Humphry Davy).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on Water-Pressure Machinery; Mr. G. Hayeroff on an Economical Method of Manufacturing Gunpowder Charcoal).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Henry Wylde on Music); and on three following days.
Society for Granting Annuities to Adult Blind, election, 3 p.m.
Spelling Reform, conference, Society of Arts, 3; public meeting, 7.30.
Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m. Races: Epsom Summer Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Epsom Races: Derby Day.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society, President's reception, 9 p.m.
Refuges and Ships for Homeless Children, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Corpus Christi. Meeting of Parliament after the recess.
Royal Aquarium, opening of International Maritime and Piscatorial Exhibition.
Zoological Gardens, 5 (Professor Huxley on Sea Urchins and Star-fishes).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, half-yearly election, Cannon-street Hotel, 10 a.m.
Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, annual court, 4 p.m., the Earl of Derby in the chair.
Home for Incurable Children, Maida-vale, theatrical performance by Philothesian Club, St. George's Hall.
Chemical Society, extraordinary general meeting, 8 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (lecture by Dr. J. Phené).
London Library, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Epsom Races: the Oaks.
Botanic Society, opening of Waterer's Exhibition of Rhododendrons, &c.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Oscar Browning on the History of Education, 9 p.m.).
Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Cassal on French Genders; Mr. H. Nicol on Some Points in Early English Pronunciation).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Women's Suffrage: Meeting at St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m. Botanic Society Lecture, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

The Queen's birthday kept.
Byron Exhibition, Albert Hall, private view.
Royal Institution, 3 (Mr. C. T. Newton on the Discoveries at Mycenæ).
Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Caxton Celebration, Westminster Abbey, thanksgiving service, 3 p.m.: Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"; sermon by the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
Caledonian Asylum, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Hall (the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair).
Horse Show at Agricultural Hall opens; closes on the 8th.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----|--------------------|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 p.m. | Minimum, read at 10 a.m. | | | | | |
| May 16 | 30.050 | 50.8 | 48.4 | 92 | 8 | 60.3 | 43.6 | WSW. SW. | 221 | In. | 0.240 | |
| 17 | 29.714 | 51.6 | 49.5 | 93 | 8 | 56.3 | 51.0 | SSW. S. W. | 352 | " | 135 | |
| 18 | 29.940 | 53.8 | 40.8 | 64 | 8 | 60.1 | 46.2 | W. WSW. | 361 | " | 0.50 | |
| 19 | 29.763 | 49.7 | 45.0 | 85 | 10 | 54.8 | 47.7 | WSW. W. NW. N. | 259 | " | 190 | |
| 20 | 30.069 | 48.4 | 42.2 | 81 | — | 54.8 | 46.1 | N. | 381 | " | 0.10 | |
| 21 | 30.161 | 49.1 | 42.5 | 80 | 10 | 54.3 | 45.2 | N. NNE. | 387 | " | 125 | |
| 22 | 30.186 | 46.7 | 39.3 | 77 | 10 | 50.8 | 44.1 | N. NNE. | 373 | " | 0.000 | |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.072 29.894 29.953 29.780 30.050 30.161 30.173
Temperature of Air .. 52.5° 51.9° 55.8° 52.3° 48.2° 51.1° 49.3°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 50.4° 50.7° 49.4° 50.0° 45.3° 47.6° 45.4°
Direction of Wind .. WSW. S. W. WSW. N. N. NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 51 12 | 3 2 23 | 2 43 3 | 2 3 22 | 3 40 4 | 0 4 20 | 4 38 4 |
| 5 56 1 | 1 56 1 | 1 56 1 | 1 56 1 | 1 56 1 | 1 56 1 | 1 56 1 |

Now Publishing,

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A SPECIAL WAR NUMBER

OF THE

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AND A LARGE

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AND

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AND

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ALEXANDRA PALACE—THIS WEEK.—All Days

One Shilling Days, unless specially advertised to the contrary.

MONDAY and Every Day.—Lulu the Darling; Dugro the Novel; Prunier the Quaint; Daniels the Funny; D'Alvini the Japanese; and WELDON'S GREAT CIRCUS, TWICE DAILY.

TUESDAY.—Opera in English, IL TROVATORE.—Miss Arabella Smythe, Mr. George Perren, Mr. George Fox, Miss Kate Villiers, Mr. Richard Temple, &c.
THURSDAY.—Opera in English, MARITANA.—Miss Edith Wyane, Miss Palmer, &c.; and Special Evening Entertainments. See Daily Papers.

SATURDAY.—GREAT POPULAR FETE. Repetition of the GREAT CONCERT OF PATRIOTIC SONGS, including Turkish, Russian, and other National Music, which was so enthusiastically received last Monday. At dusk an Exhibition of FIREWORKS, by an eminent Pyrotechnist (his first display at the Alexandra Palace).

Admission every day, One Shilling; or by the new 10s. 6d. Season Tickets, which admit every day until April 30 next year. Children's daily admission, half price. NOTE.—No one should miss seeing The Grove, in the Alexandra Park, open daily. Stately avenues, undulating lawns, mossy beds, curious spreading trees, the monarch chestnut, Dr. Johnson's walk, the carolling of birds, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE

PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "BATTLE OF ASALON," each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

DORE'S NEW GREAT WORK, THE BRAZEN

SERPENT, 30 ft. by 16 ft., is NOW ADDED to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS.—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Views.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Lessee and Manager,

Mrs. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a Drama arranged by Mr. Charles Reade, from "Le Comte de Lyon," entitled THE LYONS MAIL, in which Mr. BENJAMIN IRVING will sustain the dual characters of Lesurques and Dubosc; Messrs. Meade, Brooke, Archer, Lyons, Tyars, Huntley, &c.; Misses Virginia Frances, Lydia Howard, and Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven; Music by R. Stoepel. At 7.30, a Farce.

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES

READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.—Lessee, Mr. J. C.

Bennett; Manager, Mr. Frederick R. Rutt.—RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Grand Orchestra. Mesdames Ida Serrais, Vernet-Lafleur, Cora Stuart, Jeanne Douste, Mathilde Zimerli, and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Barton McGuckin, M. Cornelius, and Signor Campobello. Magnificent Decorations, Grotesques, Cascades, Fountains, Smoking Room. Conductor, M. Riviere; Assistant Conductor, Mr. Alfred Collier. Admission, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas.—QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO FOSTER BROTHERS (last representations): EDWIN AND ANGELINA; and "No. 24," by F. C. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW

ENTERTAINMENT. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE

and BURGESS Easter Burlesque on THE MARVELOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Vide extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Gee-hards,' Messrs. T. Sully, Albert Moynham, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Illustrator' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

In pursuance of the policy long since instituted by the Directors of this Company to elevate the character of the entertainment with which their names are now so intimately associated, they have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL FEATURE IN THE SECOND PART OF THEIR PROGRAMME,

In the form of an

OPERATIC MELANGE,

the whole of the music of which is new and strictly original, having been composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by that highly-gifted and rapidly-rising Composer,

MR. JOHN HOBSON.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI, last time; SAINT

SAENS, first time this season.—TUESDAY, MAY 29.—Quartet, D Minor, Mozart; Trio in F. Saint Saens; Quartet, No. 4, in D, Beethoven. Solos, Violin and Piano-forte. ST. JAMES'S HALL, Quarter-past Three. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co., and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Cusins.—MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, Half-past Eight, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sphor's "Power of Sound" Symphony; Overture, "Egmont" (Beethoven); Overture, "Tannhauser" (Wagner); Macfarren's Violin Concerto; Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus. Vocalist, Madame Campobello-Sinico. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

The Show opens Saturday, June 2, Hunters Judged and Ponies leaped. Admission, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s.

Monday, June 4.—Harness Horses Judged and Parade of commended Horses. Tuesday, 5; Wednesday, 6; Thursday, 7; Friday, 8.

For programme, see daily Advertisements. Doors open at Ten o'clock. By Order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager, Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

Reserved Seats in the Balcony to view Parades and Leaping, 10s. and 6s., may be engaged from a numbered Plan on and after Monday next, May 28. Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

There has been another political upset in France, unexpected as it is likely to be serious. Marshal MacMahon, on the most trivial pretexts, has dismissed his Ministry, has chosen another from the Right, of which the Duc de Broglie is Premier and M. de Fourtou Minister of the Interior. Parliament has been prorogued for a month. An extensive change of Prefects has been effected. A system of strict repression has been adopted in regard to the press, foreign as well as domestic. A dissolution of the Legislative Body is contemplated; and no one can doubt an eventual overthrow of Republican institutions, to be replaced by a Monarchy, should the electors of France be seduced or intimidated into a sanction of the change. The act of the President of the Republic virtually amounts to a coup d'état. He has descended from his high position as Chief Magistrate of France to play the rôle of a partisan. He is not carrying into effect the expressed will of the nation, as made known at the last general election, but the will of the minority, whom that election for the time being silenced.

Let us be fair to Marshal MacMahon. He is a soldier; he has never been trained in political methods of action; he believes in the Army; he has no confidence in free discussion; he is honest, but his honesty is not enlightened by a due appreciation of public opinion; he has not in this last step transgressed the legal limits of the Constitution; he has done nothing but that which the law gives him a right to do; but he does not seem to be aware of the vast difference that exists between what he has a right to do and how prudently to exercise that right. The spirit in which he has acted is adverse to the end for which his powers were intrusted to him. He says that Ministers are responsible to Parliament, but that he is responsible to France. In a certain sense this is true; but how is he to interpret the will of France except through its legitimate organ of expression? This is not a case in which any visible change has come over the people since the period of their election of representatives. His late Ministers had sustained no defeat. Their policy had provoked no serious apprehensions. There existed no reason to believe that any discrepancy existed between them and the national majority. There may have been reasons, and there were, which might induce Marshal MacMahon as a partisan to dislike the progress of political affairs in France, but there were none to justify him, as the head of the Executive, in breaking with his Government, or in interposing between the Representative Body and that of its constituents.

The affair is graver than at first blush it seems to be. France was in a state of profound peace, carefully and energetically engaged in its industrial pursuits. In an incredibly brief space of time it had recovered from the effects of the disastrous war with Germany. Its commercial position equalled, if it did not surpass, in progressive prosperity that of any other State in Europe. Its financial administration had been wonderfully successful. Its Foreign Policy commanded the respect of all other States. Everywhere quiet reigned supreme, and the opinion of foreigners with regard to the capability of Frenchmen for permanent self-government had undergone a considerable change. It was at this inopportune moment that Marshal MacMahon, influenced, no doubt, by irresponsible advisers, took upon himself to force the resignation of his Ministry and to replace it by one of an extreme reactionary character. What the consequence will be in France is yet uncertain; though it seems hardly probable that his new Minister, the Duc de Broglie—who certainly cannot be credited with a large amount of success in his schemes of Government—will achieve a triumph in this instance. To be sure, through the Marshal's compliance, he has now the whip in his hand. But he has to drive a high-spirited people; and the probability is that he will find, in the end, that the task he has undertaken will be far too gigantic for his abilities. It is to be noted that the change he has succeeded in accomplishing is but an official change—one that leaves the vast mass of Frenchmen untouched. As yet they are what they were. No wave of new opinion has flowed over them. No new sentiments or sympathies have taken possession of them. The challenge which has been thrown down to them was utterly unprovoked, and they are not likely to accept a

policy of rigid repression at the bidding of a minority. For there is no pressing danger to be averted, no call for a "saviour of society," no legitimate claim upon them for self-sacrifice or for a cession of their political liberties with a view to the protection of their social interests. The extreme section of the Left is very far from formidable. It has no great political influence anywhere, not even in Paris. Patience, moderation, compromise, where compromise does not touch great principles, were the order of the day, and the confidence of France had gradually become stronger and more settled in the fitness of Republican Institutions for her present needs.

The great hope of those who are opposed to this sudden change of official machinery lies in their moderation and forbearance. The contest cannot last long if only they will continue to practise that self-restraint which has governed their tactics for some time past. The only practicable road to Monarchical Government will be opened by Republican violence. Marshal MacMahon, in order to dissolve Parliament and make a new appeal to Universal Suffrage, will have to obtain the concurrence of the Senate—a result not by any means certain. If he do not obtain it, his Ministers must go out. If he do, the only further question remaining is whether the people of France will sustain him in the course which he has taken. Should they not do so, he will be bound to resign his post; or he will be driven to the ulterior necessity of assuming a dictatorship, an alternative which his character forbids us from suspecting that he will embrace. He has entered upon a path the difficulties and dangers of which will multiply as he advances, and he will possibly be compelled before long to rue the day when he listened to the insidious and mischievous advice of his present counsellors.

Public opinion throughout Europe all but unanimously condemns the step which the Marshal has taken. He has declared that the foreign policy of France will undergo no change, and has prevailed upon the Duc Decazes to retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. But the suspicion of Germany, of Italy, of Belgium, and of some other States, has been excited, and no little uneasiness is beginning to manifest itself. There is a contest of principles going on, partly political, partly ecclesiastical, on the Continent, which can hardly fail of being exasperated by the sudden change of conditions in France, which gives birth to new hopes, new apprehensions, increased bitterness of feeling, and, possibly, new lines of action. There are some who see in it a heavy weight thrown into the scale adverse to their own policy. There are others who are likely enough to be roused into fanaticism by what has occurred. Unfortunately, sudden movements of this kind cannot be localised at will, and, in politics as well as in a more material sense, the fire kindled by accident or by design in one house may, fanned by an unfavourable breeze, extend itself and run its course through a whole city.

The appointment of the Earl of Powis to be Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, in the room of the late Lord Sudely, is gazetted.

General Grant, during his stay in London, will be the guest of the Minister of the United States. The Minister and Mrs. Pierpont will have a reception at their residence in Cavendish-square in honour of the General and Mrs. Grant on June 5.

The Duke of Devonshire, owner of Furness Abbey, has butressed several of the walls of the ruins which were giving evidence of decay or which were likely to fall, and he has taken other precautions to preserve as much as possible these relics of bygone days.

The threatened lock-out in the Clyde shipbuilding yards was partially carried into effect last Saturday, when 10,000 men were thrown out of employment. It is expected that the number will be increased this week to 30,000, and that the loss of earnings in consequence will amount to £50,000 a week.

The principal merchants and commercial men of Bristol have privately subscribed a sum sufficient to secure to Mr. Conrad Finzel, who was until lately one of the largest sugar refiners in the country, an income of £500 a year for life. Mr. Finzel, it is stated, has spent a large fortune in trying to compete with the French bounty system, and was lately compelled to suspend payment.

At Liverpool on the 10th inst. William Robert Williams, a shipping clerk, aged thirty-two, permitted two local doctors to take from him six ounces of blood for transfusion to the body of another man who was in a critical condition. Mr. Williams became ill soon after the completion of the operation, and died on Thursday week; the person who received the blood also died. An inquest on the body of Mr. Williams has resulted in a verdict of "Died by misadventure."

The 81-ton gun underwent a further trial on Tuesday at the Ordnance Select Committee range in the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The charges of powder were the heaviest ever fired at Woolwich, being 425 lb. at each round. The results of the trial have shown that the heavy charge, when rammed up close, has produced velocities no greater than charges of 360 lb. or 370 lb. of powder, but when the density of the cartridge has been diminished by air spacing the more profitable consumption of the powder has been obtained, and a rate of speed attained which affords satisfactory evidence of the great gun's power.

In celebration of the erection of a new Liberal club at Brighouse, a meeting was held on Tuesday in that town, which was attended by, among others, Lord F. C. Cavendish, M.P. Another Liberal association was inaugurated the same day at Hereford, at which Sir H. James was the principal speaker. At the annual meeting of the Cricklade Liberal Association, on Wednesday, addresses were delivered by several speakers, among them being Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., and Mr. N. S. Maskelyne, the Liberal candidate for the representation of the borough.—The progress of Conservatism in Cheshire has been marked by the opening of a new Conservative club, on Wednesday, at Congleton. At a luncheon given on the occasion several local gentlemen and members of Parliament addressed the guests.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner at Windsor Castle before her departure for Scotland Prince Christian, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, the Earl and Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, and Sir Rainald and Lady Knightley, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lady Mary Butler, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Captain Haig. Herr R. Wagner was received by her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, left the castle at a quarter before eight p.m. yesterday week for Balmoral. The Duchess of Edinburgh accompanied her Majesty to the Great Western station at Windsor, and there took leave of her. The Queen travelled in the customary manner by the usual route. The Royal party breakfasted at Perth at half-past nine on Saturday morning. Lord Kinnaird, the Provost, and magistrates, were at the railway station; at Bridge of Dun Lord Carnegie was on the platform; at Aberdeen a Foreign Office despatch and telegrams were handed to her Majesty; at Ballater a guard of honour of a detachment of the 79th Queen's Own Cameronian Highlanders were drawn up. The Royal travellers drove from Ballater to Balmoral, where they arrived shortly after three o'clock. Snow was lying on the hills, and the weather very cold. After luncheon the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, drove out and visited the cottagers in the vicinity of the castle.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service, performed at the castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

The Countess of Errol has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Mary Pitt and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have arrived as Maid of Honour and Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, visited the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Thursday week. Prince Christian visited the Prince at Marlborough House. The Prince dined with Lord and Lady Suffield, at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, and afterwards accompanied them to Her Majesty's Theatre. Princes Albert Victor and George went to Windsor Castle the next day and accompanied the Queen to Scotland. The Prince dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton at their residence in Belgrave-square. The Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Prince on Saturday last and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Edinburgh dined with his Royal Highness, and afterwards accompanied him to the Royal Italian Opera. The Prince, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, visited the Duchess of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace on Sunday and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge lunched with his Royal Highness at Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince, after lunching with the Duchess of Edinburgh on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace, went to Portsmouth on a visit to Sir Hastings Doyle; he was received at the railway station by his host, who accompanied him to Government House, where a distinguished party met his Royal Highness at dinner. On Wednesday the Prince, with Sir Hastings Doyle and other officers, visited the dockyard, whence his Royal Highness and the various officials embarked in the Admiral's and other state barges, under a Royal salute. The Prince went on board the double-turret ship Thunderer, Captain J. C. Wilson; and the armour-plated ship Minotaur, flagship of Admiral Seymour, and witnessed several important torpedo and other experiments, under the superintendence of Captain Arthur, of her Majesty's torpedo-ship Vernon. His Royal Highness lunched with Admiral Seymour and the officers on board the Minotaur; and afterwards visited the Dreadnought, Inflexible, and other ships, and dined with Captain Wilson and the officers of the Thunderer, returning to Government House at night. The Prince returned to town on Thursday.

His Royal Highness has signified his intention of presiding at the inauguration of the Marine Society's new training-ship Warspite and presenting the prizes to the boys on Thursday, June 21. He will be accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, who have recently passed for naval cadets.

The Princess of Wales will leave Athens on Monday next on her return to England.

The Prince has appointed Andrew Pepys Cockerell, Esq., to be Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, vice the Hon. Charles Lindley Wood, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Piræus on Wednesday on board her Majesty's ship Sultan. The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie and Victoria Melita of Edinburgh, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday for the Duke of Edinburgh's palace at Coburg.

The Duke of Connaught dined with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough on Saturday last at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin; and on Wednesday he accompanied his Excellency on a cruise from Kingstown in his Grace's steam-yacht Francesca.

The Duke of Teck presided on Wednesday at the twenty-sixth annual general court of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, held in the theatre of the United Service Institution. The Duchess of Teck was present. Last Saturday evening the prizes gained during the past year by the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers were distributed at the Crystal Palace by the Duke, the honorary colonel of the corps.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister attended a ball, given at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, in aid of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road.

His Excellency Sayad Yukub Khan Turah, the Ambassador, with the members of a special mission from Kaskgar, have arrived in town.

His Excellency Zuhdy Effendi, counsellor to the Minister of Finance of Turkey, has left the Alexandra Hotel.

The Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lord and Lady Churchill and Lady Rosamond Spencer, visited the Claremont Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Dublin, on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Floors Castle.

The Duke of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard have arrived at Arundel Castle from Rome.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived in Grosvenor-crescent.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have returned to Cleveland House, St. James's-square, from Battle Abbey.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandrina Leveson-Gower have left Stafford House, St. James's, for Trentham.

THE WHITSUNTIDE BANK HOLIDAY.

The comparatively deserted state of the leading thoroughfares of the City on Whit Monday, and the vast numbers of pleasure-seekers that crowded the favourite places of recreation in town and in the suburbs, bore testimony to the general observance of the latest Bank Holiday. As Sir John Lubbock would doubtless be the first to allow, figures speak most eloquently of the public appreciation of the day of rest now sanctioned by the Hon. Baronet's Bank Holiday Act. It might not have been easy to form an exact estimate of the thousands who sought free and easy relaxation on the breezy heights of Hampstead, where an army of young folk skipped, danced, and played kiss-in-the-ring with unconventional freedom and enjoyment, in spite of the chill east wind which swept across the heath in the afternoon; nor could even the acutest arithmetician on Sir John Lubbock's staff have calculated to a nicety how many people sped from town to Rosherville, Greenwich, and Blackheath by rail and boat, or drove to Epping Forest, Kew, and through Bushey Park to Hampton Court by van and every conceivable kind of vehicle, or hid for an invigorating mouthful of sea air to the east and south coast watering-places rendered accessible through the enterprise of the railway companies. But the Whit Monday statistics tell us that 59,934 persons visited the Crystal Palace. There the entertainments comprised the charming little children's pantomime which ran from Christmas to Easter at the Adelphi; the martial music of military bands; a concert in which Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Messrs. E. Lloyd and Patey sang; and a balloon ascent from the palace grounds, which are now delightfully bright with the freshness of spring. About the same number appear to have visited the Alexandra Palace, where the indoor and outdoor amusements were of a varied nature. Mr. Howard Paul's sparkling entertainment being especially relished. No less than 42,484 visitors thronged the Zoological Gardens, and there the lions and tigers in the open-air cages formed the chief novelty. There were 8000 visitors to the state apartments at Windsor Castle. "In their thousands," likewise, the people assembled at the Westminster Aquarium, and the sensational performance of Zazel being shot from a cannon was witnessed in the afternoon and in the evening by a crowd some 15,000 strong. Through the interesting and instructive galleries of the British Museum about 12,000 visitors passed; the National Gallery was also very full all day; 10,000 persons strolled through the Horticultural Gardens; the turnstiles of the South Kensington Museum recorded the grand total of 23,892, and Bethnal-green Museum had its share of patronage; whilst the 7080 lovers of art who thronged the Royal Academy rendered the inspection of the pictures a matter of difficulty. Brighton having become almost a suburb of London, thanks to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, it may also be recorded here that over 13,000 excursionists visited the admirable Aquarium of London-Super-Mare. Whilst hosts of Londoners hurried to the country, country visitors came to town in considerable numbers by special excursion-trains, and flocked to see the standard sights of the Tower, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Madame Tussaud's, where effigies of the Czar, the Sultan, and General Ignatieff are among the most attractive novelties. Life and colour were given to many London streets by the processions of Roman Catholic Temperance Societies to the Thames Embankment, whence, with brilliant banners borne aloft, bands playing lively airs, and their leaders gaily bedizened with green scarves, the various branches of the League of the Cross marched to the site of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral near Vauxhall-road, there to listen to an earnest address on temperance by Cardinal Manning. Another outing which deserves mention was the visit of 600 members of the London Working Men's Clubs to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, at the invitation of Earl Russell, who gave them a hearty welcome, and handed to Mr. Hodgson Pratt an address to read to his visitors.

Many members of the metropolitan volunteer rifle and artillery corps spent their Whit-Monday holiday in a patriotic fashion. The hardy campaigners of the London Rifle Brigade, camped out at Mitcham, joined their comrades in a field-day at Banstead; and the Artists' Corps (that indulged in a sham-fight under the command of their popular chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, last Saturday) spent their last day but one under canvas at Whitemoor-common, near Guildford, on Monday. Panshanger Park, the picturesque Hertfordshire seat of Earl Cowper, was the scene of an instructive review and a series of brigade manoeuvres, in which the St. George's and the Post Office Volunteers took part with the 1st Herts Administrative Battalion. The Duke of Westminster hospitably entertained the Queen's Westminsters at Cliveden, and tested their efficiency. The 40th Middlesex marched to Wimbledon-common, and had a field-day. The 1st London and 2nd and 3rd Middlesex Artillery had big-gun practice at Sheerness, under the command of Colonel Sir William Palliser and Lord Truro; and the "ping" of the rifle bullet was heard at most of the suburban ranges, where volunteers seized the opportunity of going through their class-firing. Of the provincial volunteer gatherings, that of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers at Southport was one of the most noteworthy. Satisfaction has naturally been expressed at the steadily increasing popularity of this useful branch of the volunteer service; and the skill which civilians can acquire in the smart loading and firing of cannon was exemplified in a marked degree by the admirable gun-practice on board her Majesty's gun-boat Cromer, at Southport, on Whit Monday. Equally commendable was the rifle and cutlass drill gone through by the Liverpool men on Southport Pier in the presence of Mr. Whalley, M.P., and Mr. William Ingram, M.P., both of whom spoke in warm terms of the efficiency of the volunteer artillerymen. We shall have occasion to refer to this meeting in our next Number, which will contain illustrations of the Southport Naval Volunteers from sketches by one of our Artists.

Every town of mark throughout the country kept holiday on Whit Monday. In Manchester the customary procession of some 17,000 Sunday-school children through the streets gratified a great number of spectators, and the Pomona and Belle Vue pleasure-gardens afforded lively recreation to many. Whilst this remarkable procession was favoured with dry weather in Manchester, the procession of 60,000 children and 10,000 teachers which usually takes place in Sheffield had to be postponed owing to the wet. We regret to add that at Hull several children received severe injuries from the explosion of a balloon.

The electors of the county of Limerick, and also of the borough, have subscribed £1500 to be presented to Mr. Butt, M.P., in recognition of his services to the Home-Rule cause.

About 7000 of the farm labourers of Somerset and Dorset met at "The Frying-Pan," a natural amphitheatre on the summit of Ham-hill, between Martock and Yeovil, in Somersetshire, to discuss the extension of the county franchise and other matters. Mr. George Mitchell presided. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Halliday, Mr. Joseph Arch, and others.

THE WAR.

The campaign in Asia continues to be prosecuted with more activity than the campaign on the Danube. Amidst a variety of accounts from different quarters, the one fact of importance is the capture of Ardahan by the Russians. Ardahan cannot be considered as a fortress, for the fortifications were destroyed by the Russians in 1828. At that time, although really a strong place, it capitulated without firing a gun. This was in consequence of the effect upon the garrison of the fate of Akhaltsikh. That place had offered a desperate resistance to the Russians, and with very inferior means. The town was completely commanded from the surrounding hills, but the defenders repulsed attack after attack of the Russians, and, finally, after losing 4000 men and killing 6000 of the assailants, they were allowed to march out with the honours of war and to retire to Erzeroum. The fate of Akhaltsikh dismayed the garrison of Ardahan, and, although that fortress was far stronger than Akhaltsikh, they surrendered on the first summons. The fortifications were then dismantled, and have never been repaired. An old wall and few temporary

redoubts were the sole defences of the place. The Russians upon this occasion appear to have made breaches in the wall without difficulty, and to have attacked with gallantry. The Turks defended the breaches for awhile, and no doubt the losses were heavy on both sides. The Russian official despatch is very boastful. The sixty guns spoken of by General Melikoff were probably old wall pieces; for had they been modern artillery the Russians could certainly not have taken the place by storm with a loss of some 235 killed and wounded. The position of Ardahan is not strong, as the mountainous country commences thirty miles to the west. Its capture is important, inasmuch as the road is now open to General Melikoff to come down and take Kars in the rear, and thus, while effecting a junction with the force now besieging that place, to cut it off from its communication with Erzeroum. At present Kars appears to be quite capable of holding its own. The Turks claim that in a sortie in force they have inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. Further south, the Russians at Kaghisman are moving up the Zarabkhan valley. The Kurds, of the Djellari, Haiderham, and Zulon tribes are joining the invaders. The Djellari country is that around Kaghisman. Still further south, the

Pasha of Van has, as he says, driven back a Russian force to the frontier, probably a mere sotnia or two of irregular cavalry.

There has been an engagement near Soukhoum Kaleh. The Turkish accounts state that 5000 Russians, in advancing to retake the town, were met by the Turkish troops and the Circassians, and defeated with loss. The Turkish troops had no doubt come from Kutais.

The accounts from Constantinople lead us to doubt whether the experiment of raising the Caucasus is proceeding as satisfactorily as had been anticipated. The 10,000 men who were reported to have started with sealed orders turn out to have been intended for Soukhoum Kaleh, and consist of 8000 regular troops and 1500 Circassians. They take with them 50,000 rifles and several field batteries. The native population, however, are stated to hang back from joining them, being deterred by the exhibition of parties of their countrymen marched in chains by the Russians through their towns.

The activity displayed by the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, the bombardment of the places on the east coast, and above all, the taking of Soukhoum Kaleh, seem to have pro-



THE WAR: THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ASIA MINOR.

duced a panic, not only in Odessa, but all along the Russian south coast. The fortifications along the shore and the closing of all approach to the ports by means of torpedoes, had created a feeling of security, not only among the population, but, it seems, in the Government also. Thus alone can it be explained that of the two corps-d'armée, the 9th and 10th, which were originally destined for the defence of the south coast and concentrated there, the former was moved up in the direction of Roumania, with the view of making it share in the active operations on the Danube. The feeling of security, however, which was doubtless increased by the very indifferent opinion entertained of the spirit of enterprise among the Turks, has now been considerably disturbed. According to a letter of the 16th inst. from Odessa, since the fall of Soukhoum Kaleh, a panic reigns, not only in that place, but all along the Black Sea. All confidence in shore batteries and in torpedoes has been lost. The Governor of Odessa, Count Lewascheff, has endeavoured to calm the public mind by issuing proclamations. Adjutant-General Semeka, the military commander of the south coast, has, on his part, taken measures to defend Odessa against a coup de main by concentrating there a force of three brigades

of infantry, eight sotnias of Cossacks, six squadrons of light cavalry, and two companies of field gendarmes. Besides this, a portion of the 13th Corps d'Armée, which follows the Army of Operation as a first Reserve, is to be employed in the defence of the coast-line from Otchakoff to Ackerman. At present, however, Odessa seems less threatened than Otchakoff. Great care has been bestowed of late on this fortress, which, with the works at Kinburn, protects the entrance to the Bay and the mouths of the Dnieper, and, consequently, Nikolaieff, the chief or rather the only shipbuilding place since the destruction of the docks at Sebastopol. The whole enceinte of the place has been rebuilt, and detached outworks have been erected. The place is armed with 220 guns, among them being sixty 24-pounders and forty-two mortars. The garrison consists of 6800 men (Infantry) and numerous artillery. The approach to the waters of Otchakoff is also barred by torpedoes. For some days past Turkish vessels have been cruising there, seemingly also with troops on board. Great stores of provisions and ammunition are accumulated in Nikolaieff, and, in the event of the Turks rendering the Otchakoff torpedoes harmless, not only these stores and the shipbuilding yard there, but also Kherson and

the other great towns of the Dnieper basin, would be open to them. The panic in Odessa must be great indeed if the precautions which have been taken to protect Otchakoff, and, moreover, under the direction of General Todleben, are no longer very much relied upon, and even an advance on Nikolaieff and a descent on the Dnieper coast are not deemed impossible.

According to the same Odessa letter, the news from the south coast of the Crimea is not more reassuring. A Turkish squadron, consisting of two monitors, three ironclad frigates, several smaller vessels, and a whole flotilla of barques, supposed to have volunteers on board, are cruising about in the waters of Sebastopol and Eupatoria. It is reported that this fleet will not be satisfied with bombarding the places on the coast, but also means to excite an insurrectionary movement in the Crimea. The Tartars have been quiet hitherto, but the spirit beginning to show itself in that population is not one calculated to inspire much confidence. The Russian element has wholly left the districts inhabited by the Tartars, and the south coast is now almost entirely occupied by Mohammedans, upon whom events in the Caucasus might have a very bad effect.



THE WAR: BLOWING UP OF THE LUTFI DJELIL, TURKISH GUN-BOAT, AS SEEN FROM THE RUSSIAN BATTERY AT BRAILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

A Russian official telegram indirectly admits the taking of Soukhoum Kaleh by the Turks, saying that the town has been burnt down by a new bombardment, and that it was consequently abandoned by the Russian troops. Another account states that the garrison of Soukhoum Kaleh, after the destruction of the place and fort, retired to the forts and block-houses of Maramba and Sebeldinskoe, on the heights to the north-east, and have been reinforced by three battalions of riflemen from the Kuban and regular field and mountain batteries. According to the same account, General Tchernayeff was expected to take the command of the Daghestan Brigade in place of General Tshelokajeff, who was wounded in the shoulder by a lance-thrust in one of the reconnaissances before Kars.

Soukhoum Kaleh, with its bay, is a place of great beauty, inclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, with a gorge and snow-clad mountains behind. Being so near the frontier, as a military post it was important, and the barracks were large; a Government steamer was always in the bay. It is the station where the large Russian steamers stop, the service between Poti, which has a bad shallow harbour, and Batoum, being performed by a smaller craft drawing less water. There being no tide in the Euxine, boats can approach the shore easily and the place was invaded with facility. The town of Soukhoum is very straggling; its buildings mostly of wood with verandahs. There are a few villas of stone in the rear. Vegetation is most luxurious, and the botanic garden a sort of Eden, with its orange, lemon, and box trees flourishing in the open air. During the summer the district is not healthy, though it has of late years been much improved by clearing the woods. In the winter it is mild and salubrious.

Soukhoum Kaleh was founded in 1578 by the Turks, at a time when the Sultan, as Suzerain of Gouria, Mingrelia, Abkhasia, and Imeritia, arrogated the right to fortify and occupy two points on the coast—one in Abkhasia, which was named Soukhoum Kaleh; the other called Poti, at the frontier of Gouria and Mingrelia, and at the mouth of the river Rion. The insignificant population of the town of Soukhoum Kaleh is chiefly Armenian and Greek; the former are traders and shopkeepers; the latter, boatmen and fishermen; most of the officials are Russians; but the natives proper—the Abkhasians—are seen from time to time only, when they bring cattle, hides, and timber, which they barter for cotton stuffs, tobacco, and gunpowder. The Abkhasians, a branch of the Tcherkess (Circassians), number 60,000 or 70,000. They were at one time noted pirates in the Euxine; and are now, after the Swanny, certainly the wildest and most unmanageable mountaineers in the Caucasus, being lawless and greatly addicted to thieving and highway robbery. In 1771 they rebelled, and for a time threw off the Turkish yoke, but they most readily fraternised with the troops under Omar Pasha in 1855, and had the temerity, so lately as in 1866, to invest Soukhoum Kaleh during three days. The garrison, a very small one in time of peace, was made up chiefly of soldiers, who, becoming physically unfit for general service, required a mild climate. The foregoing particulars are supplied by Commander Buchan Telfer, R.N., and by Mr. John Leighton, recent visitors to the eastern shores of the Black Sea.

We give a view of Soukhoum Kaleh, from a sketch by Mr. W. Simpson. Our readers will remember that it was the landing-place, in 1855, of Omar Pasha's army designed for the relief of Kars, then held by the Turks, under the command of General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, with Colonel Lake and Major Teesdale, against the besieging Russian force of General Mcuravieff. We also give a Map of the Black Sea coasts.

The only news of importance from the Danube is that the Russians have taken the place of the Roumanian troops at Oltenitza. This was done on the night of the 21st, without the Turks disturbing the operation. After the Russians had occupied all the positions the Roumanian division, under General Mann, marched out in the morning and went westward to join the other Roumanian troops, now concentrated in Little Wallachia.

The independence of Roumania was declared on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest. There were no votes against the resolution, but three members abstained from voting. The resolution recited the aggressions of Turkey, accepted the state of war, and ended by declaring Roumania free and independent. M. Cogalniceanu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, then solemnly announced the new situation of Roumania as being established, while he fully recognised the difficulties to be overcome before the independence of the country would be confirmed by the guaranteeing Powers. Tuesday was the eleventh anniversary of the accession of Prince Charles to the throne of Roumania. Services were held in the cathedral in the morning, and a parade in front of the palace afterwards, when a deputation congratulated the Prince upon the event, and also upon the independence of Roumania, asserted now by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

We give a Portrait of Colonel George Slaniceanu, at present Chief of the General Staff of the Roumanian Army. He became Minister of War at the fall of the Roumanian Conservative Ministry in April, 1876. The then Minister of War, General E. Floresco, had provided the army with a sufficient quantity of sandals and fur caps to last for twenty years, but had left them without ammunition: fifty rounds per man was the utmost amount in store. But Colonel Slaniceanu, after taking charge of the War Department, in six months reorganised the army, which had till then been considered rather as a police force to secure the tranquillity of the country and the safety of the Conservative Ministry. He created eight new regiments of infantry, organised the militia 35,000 strong, formed two new regiments of artillery, and provided ammunition sufficient for a campaign of six months' duration. All this was effected by him while reducing the Estimates of the Ministry of War from twenty million francs to 13,500,000f. The Roumanian army, divided into two army corps, is composed of 53,000 men altogether, with 180 guns. The reserve force numbers 35,000 militiamen and 10,000 irregular cavalry (Dorobautz), with thirty guns. The whole army is under the immediate command of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the ruler of the State, with Colonel George Slaniceanu as Chief of the General Staff. The First Army Corps is commanded by Major-General Lupu, the Second Army Corps by General Radovitz. The former will operate in Little Wallachia; the latter, between Giurgevo and Oltenitza, will cover Bucharest.

From all sides the news comes that the Emperor Alexander intends to go to Roumania to take up his residence there while his army is crossing the Danube. Plojesti, where the Russian headquarters are at present, is mentioned as the place of his sojourn, and a neighbouring country house is said to have been rented for his use. But it is supposed that, as the headquarters of the army advance, he will change, for, according to the latest accounts, the Grand Duke Nicholas was about to transfer his headquarters from Plojesti to Kotroceni, the country seat of Prince Charles, close to Bucharest, where, on the advance being proceeded with, the Czar, in turn, would take up his residence. The transfer of the Russian headquarters from Plojesti to Bucharest would indicate that the march of the first line of the Russian army to the Danube was nearly completed, for Plojesti is the point of junction where

the railway lines branch off towards Bucharest and Giurgevo in the south, and to Little Wallachia in the west. It was, therefore, the central position for directing the movements of the columns to the different points on the Danube.

Having established themselves at Braila, as well as on the island between Braila and Matchin, the Russians will soon be able to prevent the Turkish gun-boats in the upper course of the stream from approaching the shores of the Dobrudscha. This will not a little facilitate the crossing of the river in that locality. Further up the Danube, the torpedoes intended to impede the movements of the gun-boats as yet seem to have had no effect.

The Turks confine their preparations to the strengthening of Varna, Shumla, Silistria, Rustchuk, Widdin, Nicopolis, Hirsova, and Turtukai. All these are being made more or less formidable places; but, as what is added to their strength detracts from the numbers of the field force proper, the advantage of having so many fortresses is coupled with a corresponding disadvantage of a serious nature. With all the reinforcements recently brought up, the Turks are believed to have no more than 200,000 combatants north of the Balkan, a number hardly sufficient to garrison the fortresses and to resist the attack of the 250,000 Russians on the march.

Our Illustrations of the war on the Danube, from Sketches by our Special Artists with the Russian army, show the most remarkable incidents that have yet occurred in this incipient campaign. The bombardment of Reni by one of the Turkish gun-boats, on the 4th inst., with its startling effect on the Roumanian inhabitants and their domestic animals, is represented in our front page Engraving. We related last week the blowing-up of a Turkish "monitor" or turret gun-boat, called the Lutfi Djellil, which was struck by a shell from a Russian battery, and sank immediately, leaving only its masts above water. This took place on the 12th inst. The number of men on board is said to have been two hundred, including the officers, and all perished except one man, who was picked up by the Russian steam-launches, and is now in their military hospital, terribly scalded either by the steam or hot water of the engine boiler, or by the explosion of the powder magazine. The Turks, indeed, declare that their gun-boat was not blown up by a Russian shell in her magazine, but was accidentally destroyed by a steam-boiler explosion. On the other hand, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas, in a review held last Tuesday at Plojesti, decorated Sub-Lieutenant Romanovsky with the cross of St. George for aiming the lucky shot at the Lutfi Djellil. We give an Illustration of the appearance of that vessel, which had two revolving turrets on her deck, with two large guns in each turret. Another sketch by our Special Artist represents the scene of the explosion, as viewed from the Russian battery. He contributes also the sketch of a detachment of Cossacks, near Braila, on the 9th inst., crossing the Danube, aided by the fire of Russian batteries, to destroy some Turkish outposts at Ghüzt, at the entrance to the Matschin canal; and a view of the Russian post at the mouth of the Pruth, with their small gun-boats or armed steam-launches, and the river barges or lighters employed in their military service. From another of our Special Artists we have an Illustration of the Russian Generals holding a council of war at the Barboschi railway station, near Galatz; and that of a peasant family of the Christian population, belonging to the Turkish province, on the opposite shore, crossing the Danube on a raft, with their cattle and household furniture and stores, to seek refuge in the Roumanian territory. The last-mentioned scene forms the subject of our Extra Supplement Engraving. We also give the Portrait of the Grand Duke Michael, one of the two brothers of the Emperor of Russia commanding in chief respectively in Europe and Asia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has succeeded in diverting to French politics some of the attention which Europe was giving to the war. We take up the thread of narrative from where it broke off last week, first stating that the new Cabinet has been composed as follows:—Duc de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. de Fourtou, Minister of the Interior; M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance; M. Paris, Minister of Public Works; M. de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture; M. Brunet, Minister of Public Instruction. Vice-Admiral Gicquel des Touches, Minister of Marine. He is not a member of either Chamber, but he ranks as a Legitimist.

The resignation of the Duc Decazes and General Berthaut, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and War in the last Cabinet, has not been accepted. Marshal MacMahon has sent the following letter to the Duc Decazes:—"Circumstances do not allow me to intrust power to the late Cabinet, of which you formed part. I wish it to be well understood, however, that I intend to maintain with foreign Powers the relations of friendship and confidence which you were able to establish with them. Nothing should be done to impair those relations, and nothing must be changed in the foreign policy which you so ably and worthily represent. I appeal, then, to your patriotism, and beg you to remain in the post to which I called you three years ago, so long as you may not relinquish it without prejudice to the public good."

There was a full sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week, at which M. Gambetta spoke at some length upon the crisis provoked by the Marshal's dismissal of M. Simon, and proposed the following order of the day, which was adopted by the Chamber by 355 against 154 votes:—"The Chamber, considering that it is incumbent upon it in the present crisis, in order to accomplish the mandate which it received from the country, to recall the fact that the preponderance of the Parliamentary power exercised through Ministerial responsibility is the first condition of the government of the country by the country—to establish which was the object of the constitutional laws—declares that the confidence of the majority will only be enjoyed by a Cabinet which is free in its action and resolved to govern in accordance with Republican principles, which can alone secure order and prosperity at home and abroad."

At the sitting of the Assembly yesterday week a Message from Marshal MacMahon was read in both Houses. Marshal MacMahon maintains that he has scrupulously conformed to the Constitution. He chose the Cabinets of M. Dufaure and M. Jules Simon for the purpose of placing himself in accord with the majority of the Chamber. Those Cabinets were, however, unable to command a majority in the Chamber capable of causing proper ideas to prevail. He could not proceed farther in this direction without appealing to the Republican fraction which desires a radical modification of all the institutions of the country. With these he cannot in any way associate himself, for the triumph of their ideas would be the ruin of the country. He is, however, convinced that the country thinks as he does, and that it would say so if appealed to. Meanwhile, in order to allow the excitement to calm down, he invites both Houses to suspend their sittings for a month. Should the press by imprudent language compromise the concord which

all desire, it will be suppressed by legal means. Such was the Message read in both Houses. In the Senate M. Jules Simon demanded leave to "explain," with reference to the passage in which he was said not to have acted up to his engagement before the Council. But the Message was followed by the immediate reading of the decree of prorogation, after which the Constitution permits of no further discussion without the assent of the Government; and this assent the Duc de Broglie refused, by a shake of the head, to give. In the Chamber M. Gambetta's mouth was stopped by the same summary process.

A manifesto to the nation was drawn up in the evening at a meeting of the deputies of the Left, calling upon the people to pronounce between a policy of reaction and adventure, which places again in doubt all that has been achieved during the last six years, and the wise and pacific policy sanctioned by themselves. They urge the country to be calm, and predict the ultimate triumph of the Republic. This protest has been signed by 361 deputies, being more than two thirds of the Chamber.

The Senators of the Left have also agreed to a short protest, in which they deprecate a dissolution.

At a meeting of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies, a resolution has been passed declaring that Marshal MacMahon has only executed his Constitutional rights.

The official journal of Sunday published a decree effecting sixty-two changes in the staff of prefects. Of these, twenty-one are moved to other places, ten are placed on the half-pay list, twenty-five are dismissed, three have resigned, two are called to other functions, and one has been placed on the retired list. The Minister of the Interior received the new prefects on Sunday, in order to give them instructions. It is stated that M. de Fourtou has addressed a circular to the prefects explaining the nature and signification of the resolutions of the President of the Republic, as well as the policy which the Cabinet intends to follow. A second, but much smaller, batch of prefectural changes has been gazetted.

Marshal MacMahon has sent the Pope a splendid piece of tapestry on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee. The *Français*, the Duc de Broglie's organ, seemingly afraid of political significance being attached to this present, explains that the order was given weeks ago, and that it is customary to send birthday gifts to a Sovereign of advanced age.

Comte Hippolyte de Tocqueville, the eldest brother of Alexis de Tocqueville, the illustrious publicist and *littérateur* died, at an advanced age, on the 18th inst. His death raises the number of vacancies among the life senators to seven.

The grand prizes of the Paris Salon were awarded on Monday. M. Henri Peintre takes the Prix de Salon, for his statue of "Sarpedon;" M. Jean Paul Laurens the Prix de Peinture, for his picture representing the Austrian Staff passing before the dead body of General Marceau; and M. Chapu the Prix de Sculpture, for "La Pensée," intended for the tomb of Madame d'Agoult, known by her pseudonym of Daniel Stern, and for a statue of Berryer, destined for the Palace of Justice.

Don Carlos left Paris on Wednesday morning for Germany. The *National* states that he was expelled, at the request of the Spanish Government.

The Prix de Diane (French Oaks), run for at Chantilly on Sunday, resulted in favour of M. Lupin's La Jonchère, who beat Count Lagrange's Hallate by a length and a half, Vicomtesse being third. The Grand Paris Steeplechase was won on Monday by Congress, Revenge being second, and Wild Monarch third.

SPAIN.

The Duke de Montpensier and family have left Madrid for Paris.

In the Cortes on Sunday the bill for creating the new imposts, which are expected to realise £2,000,000, and are destined to do away with the amortisation of the debt, was read the first time. The debate on the Estimates has begun.

ITALY.

Prince Humbert and Princess Margaret received at dinner on Wednesday the members of the Geographical Society's Commission for the Exploration of Africa. The Prince made a long and able speech, pointing out the utility to Italy of such explorations.

In the Chamber on Wednesday the Government was questioned as to its relations with France since the change of Ministry in that country. In reply it was stated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Council that those relations remained as cordial and friendly as before, and that no fears need be entertained of Clerical intrigues. The President of the Council at the same time expressed the opinion that the subject was not one which should have been brought before the House.

On Sunday the Pope administered the sacrament, confirmation, and first communion to the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Parma and the son of Princess Thurn and Taxis. His Holiness afterwards entertained the illustrious party at luncheon in the Library, and accompanied them on a visit to the Vatican Exposition. The Pope also gave audience to several smaller bands of pilgrims, among which was a deputation from the Committees of the Catholic Working Men's Clubs of France, headed by the Marquis de Willermont, who read an address, presented a considerable *obolo*, and brought several handsome oriflammes for the Papal benediction.

In the morning his Holiness received a deputation from the Roman nobility, who came to offer their congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of his Episcopate.

The opening ceremonies of the Episcopal Jubilee on Sunday at St. Pietro in Vincolo, and on Monday at the Basilica of St. Peter, passed off in the most perfect order.

At the reception given on Tuesday by the Pope to a large number of pilgrims, mostly French, a German journalist presented to his Holiness four volumes containing letters and addresses of devotion to the Holy See signed by 200,000 German Catholics.

The Belgian pilgrims, about 1000 in number, including many distinguished persons, were received by the Pope on Wednesday morning, and were led by the Bishop of Liège, who read an address, to which his Holiness replied, taking "Quid est Papa?" for his theme, and stating that these pilgrimages demonstrated what the Pope was. Separate deputations from different parts of Belgium and her Catholic institutions included in the pilgrimage also presented addresses and gifts, with an *obolo*, amounting to a large sum of money.

On Thursday the United States pilgrims, bringing 250,000f., were received at the Vatican.

June 7 is fixed for the reception of the Irish pilgrims, led by Cardinal Cullen, and, it is expected, ten Bishops.

The total amount of money offered recently to the Pope by the Roman Catholics of England was £14,770.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has paid a flying visit to Berlin, but it is stated that his presence in the capital had no political significance. On Monday he had an interview with the Emperor. He has left for Kissingen. It is reported that his health is better.

HOLLAND.

Intelligence received at the Hague from Atcheen states that the province of Langsar, and therewith the whole eastern

coast of Atcheen, has given in its submission, the Rajah accepting the conditions offered by the Government of the Netherlands. The blockade has consequently been raised.

BELGIUM.

The King was present on Sunday at the unveiling of a statue of Leopold I. at Mons.

DENMARK.

A proclamation of neutrality in the war between Turkey and Russia has been issued by the Government.

AMERICA.

On Tuesday evening the International British celebration of the birthday of her Majesty Queen Victoria began at Petersburg, Virginia. The festival lasted three days, and delegates from other States of the Union and from Canada attended.

Mr. Ewatts, the Secretary of State, acting under instructions from the President, is considering a plan for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The Delaware peach crop of the present season is estimated to yield not less than six million baskets.

A fatal accident at the launching of a steam-boat is reported. The *Saratoga*, while being launched in Delaware River, at Chester, near Philadelphia, on Tuesday, started prematurely, while forty men were under her blocking her up on ways, and many were dragged into the water. Most escaped with slight injuries, but eight were killed and two mortally injured.

CANADA.

The militia department at Ottawa has been inundated with offers for Imperial service. Up to May 3 these offers represented an aggregate of over 10,000 men, although the movement had not yet extended beyond a few of the best-trained militia corps in the different provinces.

Preparations are being made, by order of the Government, to erect a battery at McCauley's Point for the defence of the harbour of Victoria, British Columbia.

The statement to the effect that the Canadian Premier had expressed a desire that the Queen should assume the title of Empress of Canada appears to have for its only foundation that a private person wrote to an Ottawa newspaper making the suggestion.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne of the 19th inst. states that the Ministerial crisis continues.

The Tasmanian Legislative Assembly has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and has, in consequence, been dissolved by the Governor.

NEW ZEALAND.

We learn by a telegram from Wellington of the 22nd inst. that Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General in London, has been instructed by the New Zealand Government to send out, during the next five months, 5000 emigrants, consisting of domestic servants, ploughmen, farm labourers, shepherds, bricklayers, and carpenters.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, in a long telegram dated the 20th inst., states that Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Fuller case is causing much excitement and alarm throughout India. "I fancy," the correspondent says, "we shall hear a good deal more about this matter; for it is one of so great importance to the people of India—European and native—that it will not readily be allowed to drop." The telegraph line to Quetta has begun, and an office has been opened there. News from Kandahar, which formerly took three weeks or a month, now reaches India in six days. Captain Butler, 9th Regiment, who last year managed to survey 200 miles of the Atrek river in the disguise of a Chinese merchant, has been summoned to Simla to give an account of his adventure. The Viceroy will probably hold a durbar of hill chiefs at Simla in June. Difficulties are said to be impending between the Bengal Government and the Behar indigo planters. With regard to the famine, the *Times*' correspondent says that during the week ending the 10th inst. light showers fell in some of the Madras districts, but not sufficient to improve the general prospects. The number on the works is 670,851. There has been a cyclone and a heavy rain near Madras, and if the rain reaches far enough inland it may do good. Mysore official reports for the week ending the 10th inst. state that there has been a trifling shower, but no improvement in prospects. There is an increase of about 10,000 on the works. The last Bombay report, for the week ending the 11th inst., says the number on the works is 319,208. The condition of cattle is improved by rain in many districts. The general condition of the people is fairly good. The sowing of quick-growing crops has commenced in Dharwar and Belgaum, where the rainfalls are heavy.

The *Times* of India gives an account of a fatal encounter between an English officer and a tiger, near Manselghur, in Shahpocra State, eighty miles from Nusseerabad, on March 18. Major Bolden, 68th Light Infantry, was tiger-hunting, and was about firing from an elephant's pad, when the elephant swerved, and threw him into the tiger's jaws. Medical aid arrived after an interval of twenty-four hours, but the Major died on March 22, after the amputation of a leg.

CHINA.

There is still much suffering in Shantung in consequence of the famine. Both the foreign and native communities in Hong-Kong and the Treaty Ports have subscribed liberally for the relief of the sufferers; among the native community alone in Hong-Kong over 20,000 dols. were subscribed. The Government of Hong-Kong had contributed 1000 taels to the same object.

The death of the "Ninth Prince," as the youngest of the four Imperial Princes was commonly called, is announced. His official designation was Prince of Fu. He was brother of the Prince of Ch'un (the "Seventh Prince" and father of the young Emperor), and was about thirty-five years of age.

Sir Brooke Robertson was slowly recovering from his illness.

About twenty-eight Chinese naval cadets had arrived at Hong-Kong on their way to England and France, where they are to be placed in naval colleges.

The *Academy* states that the Director of the Ducal Archives at Zerbst (Anhalt) has discovered the second part of Luther's Old Testament translation in the Reformer's own handwriting. It dates as far back as 1523, and on 216 quarto pages gives a translation of nearly the whole Bible text from Joshua to Esther, while Part I. contains the Pentateuch.

The tidal wave which lately caused so much destruction at Iquique extended to other portions of the western coast of South America, and a telegram from Valparaiso announces the total destruction of seventeen vessels on the Peruvian coast, while forty more have been more or less seriously damaged. Of those lost fifteen are known to have been laden with guano, and it is probable that the remaining two were. The total loss of property is estimated at nearly £300,000.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calley, J. H., Organising Secretary, S.P.G., for the Archdeacon of Bristol.
Griffiths, R. J., Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Argyll and the Isles.
Hudson, R., Vicar of St. Mary, Wigganham.
Rawdon, J. H., Vicar of Preston.
Scott, S. G., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Battersea.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Oxford preached last Saturday at the reopening of Cropredy church, near Banbury, after restoration at a cost of upwards of £2000.

The Company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament concluded their forty-fourth session yesterday week at the Jerusalem Chamber. The revision was continued as far as the end of 1 Chronicles xix.

Dean Stanley addressed a sermon, lasting about five minutes in the delivery, to a large number of children assembled at the afternoon service on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey, taking for his text 1 John iv. 11: "If God so loved us, we should also love one another."

The Bishop of London has removed from London House to Fulham Palace, but his Lordship will be at London House next Monday, the 28th inst., and each succeeding Monday, from eleven till two, to receive his clergy and others who wish to see him on business.

The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Thomas, Dixon-green, Farnworth, last Saturday. Exclusive of the tower and spire, which it is not intended to erect at present, the new building will cost about £8000, of which £5200 has been subscribed. There will be accommodation for 600 worshippers.

On the 17th inst. the Bishop of Durham opened a new church at Great Stainton, near Darlington. The edifice, which has cost £1700, replaces one of great antiquity. At a luncheon which followed, Bishop Baring said that the question of disestablishment and disendowment depended upon the conduct of the clergy within the next two or three years.

The inhabitants of Barnstaple, at a public meeting at the Guildhall on Wednesday—the Mayor presiding—presented to the Rev. G. I. Wallas, for seventeen years Vicar of the parish, his portrait (an excellent likeness, painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams), on the occasion of his leaving them for the rectory of Shobrooke. Earl Fortescue took part in the proceedings.

At the eleventh anniversary meeting of the London Free and Open Church Association on Wednesday—presided over by Earl Nelson—it was reported that a striking advance had been made in the principles which the organisation advocated, particularly in country districts. Resolutions in support of the objects of the association were passed.

The Flower Sermon, annually preached on Whit Tuesday in the parish church of St. Katherine Cree, in the City, was delivered by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Whittemore, who founded his discourse upon the text, "Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, yet I will rejoice in the Lord."—There has been a flower-service this Whitsuntide at St. Paul's, Goswell-road, also.

Dr. Vaughan will resume his public readings in the Greek Testament (2 Corinthians, x. to xiii.) on Tuesday next, May 29, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple, and continue them on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. These lectures are open to any students of the Greek Testament, whether members of the Temple or not.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Church Building Society on Wednesday, remarked that a peculiarity of the Established Church of England was that it was always apparently in the midst of its enemies and passing through a dangerous crisis. If difficulties now appeared in connection with the Church he was sure they would, like their predecessors, be got over.

The scheme suggested a few months ago to secure subscriptions to the amount of £24,000 for the purpose of erecting four new churches in the town of Barrow-in-Furness is likely to be carried into effect in the course of the present summer. The Duke of Devonshire contributed £12,000 and the Duke of Buccleuch £6000, and the balance has been provided by Sir James Ramsden, Mr. H. W. Schneider, and others associated with the Furness railway or with the trade of the district.

The investiture and installation of Dr. Cloughton, now Bishop of Rochester, to the new see of St. Albans will take place in the Abbey on Tuesday, June 12. The Primate of All England will invest his Lordship, and Dr. Grant, Archdeacon, will enthrone him. On the day previous to the ceremony Bishop Cloughton will have completed the tenth year of his episcopacy.—The Bishop of Rochester held a confirmation in St. Albans Abbey on the 17th inst., when there were 170 candidates to receive the rite.

The foundation-stone of a new school-chapel, in connection with St. George's Mission, St. George's-in-the-East, has been laid by Miss Agatha Hoare. It is situated in a corner of the district parish of St. Peter, London Docks, of which the Rev. C. F. Lowder is Vicar. It will be under the charge of the Rev. Robert Linklater, and is the result of a mission begun by that gentleman eight years ago, principally with a view of benefiting the very low class of boys and young men abounding in the neighbourhood.

On the 16th inst. the Church of St. John the Baptist, Ebbesbourne Wake, was reopened for Divine service, after restoration. The Archdeacon of Wilts preached the sermon at the morning service, and a good gathering of the neighbouring clergy and friends and contributors assembled on the occasion. The Earl of Pembroke, the principal landowner, has contributed largely, and also given a grant of land for the vicarage, completed last December. Two painted windows in the chancel have been erected by the churchwarden, Mr. John Rebbeck, who has been mainly instrumental in bringing this good work to a conclusion. The east window of stained glass is the gift of the lessee of the tithes, Mr. F. King.

A public meeting to promote the selection of Wakefield as the see for the new diocese of South Yorkshire was held on Wednesday afternoon in Wakefield Corn Exchange. Alderman Gill, the Mayor, presided. Among the speakers were Messrs. Stanhope and Starkey, the members for the South-West Riding, and Mr. Sanderson, the borough member. It was stated that a fund of £100,000 would be required in order to provide a salary of £3500 for the new Bishop, in addition to which the Bishop's palace would cost from £8000 to £10,000. Six gentlemen had promised to contribute £1000 each towards this, and many smaller amounts had been offered. It was unanimously resolved to support a memorial to the Lord President of the Council and to the Home Secretary praying that Wakefield might be selected as the cathedral city for the proposed new diocese.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. Symonds, of Magdalen College, and Mr. Courthope, of New College, are no longer candidates for the Poetry Professorship at Oxford. Of those whose names have been put forward, Principal Shairp, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Swayne,

of Corpus Christi College, are still in the field. The Enconia, or Commemoration of Founders, will take place on Wednesday, June 13. On the previous Monday there will be a morning concert in the Sheldonian Theatre; in the evening there will be the usual procession of the college boats, in the order of this year's racing. On Tuesday the Horticultural Society will hold its summer show in Trinity College gardens, and the band of the Coldstream Guards has been engaged for the occasion. The first public concert will take place on the Saturday. In addition, there will be several college concerts, with the usual balls and Masonic fête. Everything promises a brilliant Commemoration for 1877.

At Cambridge the Chancellor's medal for an English poem has been adjudged to E. W. Howson, scholar of King's, the subject being "The Heroism of the Arctic Expedition." The Porson Prize for translation into Greek verse has been adjudged to A. F. Chance, scholar of Trinity. The Powis medal for a poem in Latin Hexameters to A. H. Cooke, scholar of King's; subject, "Cadmus." Sir W. Browne's medals, that for a Greek ode, to A. H. Cooke; that for a Greek epigram, to H. H. West, scholar of Trinity. The medals for a Latin ode and Latin epigram have not been awarded. Mr. Hugh Godfray, M.A., the senior Esquire Bedell, died on Sunday last. The eight-oar boat-races were brought to a conclusion on Tuesday evening, when the Jesus College boat again headed the river, making the third year the crew of that college have maintained that much-coveted position. The result of the week's contest places the boats as follows:—Jesus, Caius, Lady Margaret, 1; Third Trinity, 1; Trinity Hall, 1; First Trinity, 1; First Trinity, 2; Sidney, Clare, 1; First Trinity, 3; Emmanuel, Caius, 2; Lady Margaret, 2; King's, Corpus.

Mr. Justice Denman distributed the prizes connected with the "Faculty of Medicine," at University College last week. The Dean of Faculty opened the proceedings by reading his annual address. His report of the progress of the medical school and the conduct of the students was everything that could be desired, the number of the latter having increased in ten years from 193 to 340, and the distinctions gained by them had been very numerous as compared with those carried off by other schools. Towards the conclusion of his address the Dean announced, amid much cheering, that the hon. treasurer of the institution, Sir F. H. Goldsmid, had offered £10,000 towards the enlargement and improvement of the hospital, provided £20,000 can be obtained from other contributors. In addition to this, Lady Goldsmid had promised £1000. The president of the day congratulated the institution on the remarkable progress it had made in so short a space of time as eleven years, as well as upon the fact that amongst the prize-winners were to be found natives of the most distant parts of the civilised world. Never, he believed, had the world seen a more cosmopolitan medical school. His Lordship, in conclusion, dwelt for a moment upon the topic of vivisection, and warmly praised the ability of the professors of University College. The prizes were then distributed. Amongst the successful students were several young Japanese, who were loudly cheered as they ascended the platform to receive their medals and certificates. On the motion of Lord Houghton, seconded by Mr. Booth, a warm vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Justice Denman.

In accordance with the terms of the bequest of the late Dr. H. C. Barlow, the Council of University College, London, have resolved that a course of lectures on Dante's "Divina Commedia" shall be delivered in the College next spring. Professor Volpé will be the first lecturer, and the lectures will be given in Italian.

The winners of the volunteer Inter-Regimental match, in which sixty-eight corps in various parts of the United Kingdom recently competed, have been announced as follows:—First prize, £80, 2nd battalion Queen's Edinburgh; second, £60, 39th Middlesex; third, £50, 1st Notts (Robin Hood); fourth, £40, London Rifle Brigade; fifth, £30, 1st battalion Queen's Edinburgh; sixth, £25, 1st Norfolk; and, seventh, £20, 1st Devon.

We are informed that the agricultural returns, which have hitherto been made up and collected on June 25, will, in accordance with a recent arrangement between the Board of Trade and the Inland Revenue Office, be this year made up and collected on June 4, with a view to the digest and publication of the results at a date considerably earlier than that at which they have been published in former years. The forms requisite for this purpose have already been distributed.

On Thursday the Earl of Galloway, the High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, held a levée in Holyrood Palace, which was largely attended. About twelve o'clock the usual procession from Holyrood to St. Giles's Cathedral, and afterwards to the General Assembly Hall, took place, and was witnessed by large crowds. The High Commissioner was accompanied by the Countess of Galloway and a distinguished party.

It is stated in several papers that the arrangements are almost completed for the purchase by her Majesty from Colonel Farquharson, Invercauld, of the Forest of Ballochfine, which adjoins the estate of Balmoral. The forest is on the estate of Invercauld, and comprises within its bounds the largest area of natural grown Scotch firs in Scotland. It is unequalled for the size, beauty, and symmetry of the trees. Ballochfine has been held by the Queen on lease for a number of years at an annual rent of £15,000 sterling.

The annual court of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held on Wednesday. The Duke of Teck, who presided, said this institution was founded in 1851, when twenty-one widows were admitted, and the number increased annually until, in 1871, fifty-one were admitted. He was sorry to say there the number remained. The annual income from dividends was £1500, and the expenditure £2000, so that the secretary and committee had to raise £500 the best way they could.

On June 1 next the Empire of Japan will be admitted into the General Postal Union, and the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to that country will thenceforth be as follows:—By any route except via Brindisi—letters, 6d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 3d. each; newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 2d. per 2 oz.; via Brindisi—letters, 8d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 4d. each; newspapers, 2d. per 4 oz.; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 3d. per 2 oz. Unpaid letters from Japan will be charged on delivery with an additional rate of 3d. per half-ounce. Letters, post-cards, newspapers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, addressed to any place in Japan, may be registered, the registration being in all cases 4d., which, in addition to the postage, must be prepaid. As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of the value of 3d. and 4d. respectively have been issued, the ordinary or the foreign post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to Japan, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of postage required. Correspondence for Japan will be subject in every respect to the conditions of transmission applicable to correspondence addressed to countries of the Postal Union generally.



THE WAR: COSSACKS AT BRAILA CROSSING THE DANUBE, UNDER COVER OF A RUSSIAN BATTERY, TO DESTROY TURKISH POSTS.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords, roused into liveliness by the not very cheerful subject of interment of the dead, indulged in quite an animated debate prior to the adjournment for the Whitsuntide recess on Thursday week. Peers spiritual and temporal discussed the Government Burial Bill with as much relish, indeed, as if the funeral rites of a Ministry were under consideration. The seventy-fourth clause, embodying the suggestions of the Government for removing the grievances of Dissenters, was eventually withdrawn, greatly to the regret of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who thought that the bill would be simply a sanitary measure without it. Defending the Government bill pure and simple with the natural fluency and flourish of a son of Erin, the Bishop of Peterborough painted Dissenters in such dark colours that, as a mere matter of fair play, it might not have been undesirable that Mr. Spurgeon could have been present on the Bishops' benches to reply with equal vigour. The preliminary conversation over, the Primate, in Committee, moved a circumlocutory amendment to clause 73, with the object of providing a form of burial service for the use of curates where the regular Church formula could not be lawfully read, and also where the latter could be lawfully read but might not be desired by the relatives of a deceased person. His amendment, at the suggestion of Earl Stanhope, was divided into two clauses, the first of which was agreed to after a brief discussion, and the second of which, though opposed by the Government, was carried by 65 contents against 60 non-contents. A similarly diffusely worded amendment of the Archbishop of York—relieving from liability to penalty any curate declining to read the Church service in cases where "scandal and offence would be occasioned to the parishioners by the use of the said service"—was approved by the Primate but withdrawn after adverse comment on the part of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Earl Granville, and other noble Lords. Then came the amendment submitted by the Earl of Harrowby in lieu of Earl Granville's, and the gist of which, shorn of its chevaux-de-frise provisions, so to speak, ran thus:—

When the relative having charge of the funeral of a person dying in any parish shall signify in writing to the incumbent that it is his desire that the burial shall take place without the service of the Church of England, the said relative shall thereupon be at liberty to inter the deceased with such Christian and orderly religious services at the grave as he may think fit, or without any religious service.

Opposed by the Bishop of Lincoln and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (who defended the seventy-fourth clause), and supported by Lord Stanley of Alderley and Lord Selborne, the amendment went to a division, when there were 102 contents and 102 non-contents. The Chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was, accordingly, lost. When the excitement occasioned by the "tie" had subsided, the seventy-fourth clause was withdrawn, the remaining clauses were agreed to; and, when the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill had been formally read the third time and passed, the House adjourned till June 4.

The passage of arms on Thursday week, between the First Lord of the Admiralty (still suffering from rheumatic gout, we regret to hear) and Mr. Mitchell Henry, which ended so amicably, owing to the tact of Sir Stafford Northcote, was recorded in our last week's record of the Lower House. But we went to press too early to state that, after one or two divisions, considerable progress was made in Committee on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill. Clause 57 was reached, and a new clause or so introduced, one by the gallant Mr. Balfour proposing that the Commissioners should have the right to confer degrees on women. Thereupon Mr. Beresford-Hope made fun of the idea of there being a degree of S.A.—Spinster of Arts. But progress was reported before any hon. member could cite, apropos of this delicate question, Tennyson's lines:—

Pretty were the sight
If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt
With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair.

Postponing the consideration of this clause for the Whitsuntide holidays, the House passed the Customs, Inland Revenue, and Savings Bank Bill through Committee, and then adjourned until Thursday, May 31, thus depriving itself of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's annual string of witticisms on the eve of the Derby.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The officers of the corps of Royal Engineers had their annual dinner last Saturday at Willis's Rooms, when the Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel of the corps, presided.

A fire broke out at an early hour on Monday morning in the Charing-cross Restaurant, Villiers-street, Strand, the premises being destroyed, and one person being burned to death. Two men who jumped from windows into the street were severely injured; of the remaining occupants some escaped over an adjoining roof, and some were rescued by the firemen.

An interesting course of lectures, being the third and last for this year of the Cantor series, has just been brought to a conclusion at the theatre of the Society of Arts. The subject was the Connection of Greek and Roman Art with the Teaching of the Classics, and the lecturer Mr. Sidney Colvin, M.A., Slade Professor of Fine Art in Cambridge University.

At the annual meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Society on Wednesday evening resolutions were carried protesting against any proposal to extend the authority of Egypt into the regions of Equatorial Africa, and expressing a hope that her Majesty's Government, in carrying out a policy of confederation in South Africa, will secure to educated natives equal civil and political rights.

On Tuesday night the sixty-first annual meeting of the Peace Society was held at the Finsbury Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. Pease, of Darlington, at which resolutions were passed calling upon her Majesty's Government to preserve absolute neutrality in regard to the present war, and protesting against all efforts to draw the nation into war for the further defence of Turkey on any pretext whatever.

The Rev. Henry Constable, M.A., Chaplain to the City of London Hospital, Victoria Park, writes to say that if anyone will forward to him periodicals for which they have no further use he will feel much obliged. Literature of a cheerful and healthy character is most gratefully received by those who, in hospital, and suffering from lingering disease, often find time hang heavily upon their hands. Mr. Constable assures all who may send him works of such a kind that he will make a good use of them among the numerous patients of every age in his hospital.

The anniversary festival on behalf of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath, was held yesterday week at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. In proposing the principal toast the chairman said the hospital had carried on its work of beneficence for twenty-one years, and there were at present 120 inmates and 390 pensioners alike helpless and incurable. Each received a money grant of £20 a year. A national institution, and not merely metropolitan, it appealed to the wealthy and benevolent throughout the land. Subscriptions amounting to about 1500 were announced.

In consequence of the Wednesday before the Derby being in Whitsun week, the first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club will take place at the Magazine, Hyde Park, on June 6.

The authorities of the Agricultural Hall have issued the prize-list for their fourteenth annual metropolitan horse show, which, as usual, is to begin on the Saturday after the Epsom Derby. The show will be divided into fifteen classes, including four for hunters, roadsters (weight carriers), riding horses, park hacks and ladies' horses, park cobs, harness horses (single and in pairs), and ponies; and a class for Oriental horses, for the Sir Salar Jung prize of £20. The aggregate value of the prizes to be awarded reaches considerably over £1000. The opening day and judging is fixed for Saturday, June 2, and it will continue open daily till Friday, the 8th, when it will close.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the second week of May) was 81,487, of whom 37,555 were in work-houses and 43,932 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1876, these figures show a total increase of 1232, but, compared with 1875 and 1874, a decrease of 6587 and 15,701 respectively. In the number of indoor paupers there is an increase, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, of 2935, 3772, and 3292 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 719, of whom 459 were men, 204 women, and 56 children under sixteen.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which was held in Hanover-square on Tuesday, Colonel Kingscote, M.P., was elected president for the ensuing year. The cattle plague was the principal topic of discussion. In the report of the council details were given as to the manner in which the matter has been dealt with. In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. J. K. Fowler said that a dead-meat importer had contracted for the bringing into England during the next six months of 50,000 carcasses of sheep and 4000 carcasses of oxen from the Hungarian plains, and that the importation of meat from America showed that there was no necessity for shipping live stock to this country.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain her Majesty's Judges at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday, June 6; and the Archbishops and Bishops on Wednesday, July 4; and a ball in honour of the Mayors of the United Kingdom will be given on Thursday, June 21. The date of the annual banquet to her Majesty's Ministers has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be at the end of July. Other entertainments are also being arranged.—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have accepted Sir John Bennett's invitation to visit him in state at his country seat, The Banks, Sussex, on June 30. The Mayor and Corporation of Hastings and about 1000 guests are expected.

The general meeting of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was held last week at the Society of Arts—Mr. J. F. Ollard in the chair. The first business was to elect the council, consisting of twenty-four gentlemen recommended by the committee, one third retiring annually, but to be eligible for re-election. The corresponding members of the council were next chosen, provision being made for filling any vacancies which might arise. Dr. B. W. Richardson was elected chairman of the council, a distinction for which he briefly returned thanks. It was resolved that steps should be taken to hold the annual conversation of the institute, and to bring the claims of the organisation under the notice of the public, with a view to eliciting support on its behalf.

A bazaar, under the patronage of Princess Christian, on behalf of Mrs. Hilton's Orche and branches, at the East-End, is to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. It will be opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to-day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock (doors open at 11.45), and will continue open next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from twelve to ten p.m. Mrs. Hilton will have some children in coats at the opening of the bazaar, and other children will sing a piece and afterwards sell flowers which they will have in little baskets. Mrs. Billington will read "The Little Hero," and Mr. Charles Warner will read a piece. A number of distinguished ladies will preside at stalls. The stock consists of a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, including contributions from Princess Christian, from France, the United States of America, and many parts of the United Kingdom.

Last week 2410 births and 1564 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 91, and the deaths by 174, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 70 from smallpox, 59 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 12 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhoea. These 246 deaths were 18 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases from smallpox in the two preceding weeks had been 54 and 78. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 327 and 355 in the two previous weeks, were 338 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 107: 200 resulted from bronchitis, and 98 from pneumonia.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved on the following alterations in the names of streets within the metropolis:—"New King's-road, Fulham, will be called Broxholm-road; Loughborough-road North, North Brixton, will be renamed Akerman-road; King-street, Drury-lane, will be called Shelton-street. The names of Stanbury-road and Firbank-road have been sanctioned for new roads on an estate near Queen's-road railway station, Peckham, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected, or other obstructions caused to the free use by the public of the said roads. The line of thoroughfare at Eltham (extending from the South-Eastern Railway to Court-yard) known by the several names of Chapel Farm-lane, Temple-lane, and Station-road will be renamed Eltham Court-road. The subsidiary names in Benwell-road, Islington, will be abolished and the houses renumbered. No alteration will be made in the name of Elm-park-terrace, Fulham-road, or the numbering of the houses. The line of thoroughfare from Alwyne-road, Islington, called Canonbury-place, will be renamed Alwyne-place. The street hitherto known by the several names of High-street, Shoreditch, Holywell, High-street, and Shoreditch will be renamed Shoreditch High-street.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., on Tuesday night distributed the certificates gained by the students of the Halifax Centre in connection with the local examinations instituted by the University of Cambridge. He urged the men of wealth, culture, leisure, and public spirit to do all they could without a day's delay in furtherance of the system of middle-class intermediate education. He believed the Cambridge local examinations were conducted in such a way that in the long run there was no possibility of cheating; that the scholars would not stand high unless the schools were conducted as a whole on a right system and right principles, and unless the scholars were generally really well grounded and well taught.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Manchester and Bath Meetings, although affording very fair sport, have scarcely done much to influence the complexion of future events. On the opening day of the former meeting Sir Joseph had little difficulty in reaching home before Satira, Nutboy, and six others in the Lancashire Two-year-old Plate; whilst the last race of the day, the De Trafford Cup, was carried off by Spiegelschiff, Somnus, who had previously squandered his nine opponents in the Palatine Welter Handicap, being beaten by half a length. On Wednesday, it is computed nearly 70,000 paid at the turnstiles, a greater number than had ever previously attended on a Cup Day. Although a capital day's sport had been provided, it was evident the piece de resistance was the Manchester Cup, in which the Irish horse, Umpire, at length rewarded his party for the loss of their money in the Cesarewitch, where, it will be remembered, he finished fourth to Rosebery. On the present occasion he was attended home by Dalham and Stamfordham, although Whitebait might doubtless have secured the third place if ridden out. Umpire's victory, when carrying top weight, stamps him as a racehorse of high calibre, and it is evident if he had been allowed to start for the Chester Cup he would have played a prominent part in that race. The meeting was not concluded at the time of our going to press.

At Bath the falling off from the old days was, indeed, apparent. There was a time when one or more of the Epsom favourites was sure to put in an appearance at the meeting, and such horses as Caractacus, Macgregor, and Gamos will long be remembered as having figured at Lansdowne. But during the last few years all this has been altered, and we look now in vain for Epsom candidates of any note. Larissa, a daughter of King of the Forest, who won the first year of the Twenty-sixth Biennial by two lengths, did a good turn for old John Day, who has of late been quite out of luck. Strudwicke, ridden by Tom Cannon, won the Twenty-fifth Biennial by a length from Sugarloaf, who had 5 lbs. the worst of the weights. Cannon's followers, indeed, had a most successful day, as he won no fewer than five of the eight races comprising the card. Strudwicke followed up his success on the following day in the Somersetshire Stakes; but his two opponents were very moderate in quality. Miss Rovel and Larissa reversed positions in the Weston Stakes, the pull in the weights favouring the former. It is a great pity that the smart Lady Ronald is not entered for the Oaks. She had no difficulty in securing the double event of the Beaufort Handicap and the Badminton Stakes. The market for the ladies' race has hitherto been of a limited character, only Placida, Lady Golightly, and the French filly La Jonchère having been backed for money. Placida has not been out this season, but she won seven out of the nine races for which she started as a two-year-old, beating, amongst others, Chevron, Bruce, and Chamant, besides the speedy Tangible in the Gold Cup at Sandown Park; so that if she has made the necessary improvement from two to three years old, she is bound to play a leading part in the struggle on the Surrey Hills. La Jonchère won the French Oaks last Sunday, so she may be depended on to stay the distance at Epsom; and Lady Golightly is expected to improve upon her Thousand Guineas form, when she made a close fight with Belphebe and Lady Ronald. The sensational incident of the Derby betting has been the backing of Altire from extreme odds down to a comparatively short price since his runaway victories at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting. The Guineas impostor, Morier, has been scratched, and his stable companion, Pellegrino, is now decidedly second favourite; but, despite all that is claimed for him in the way of improvement, it is difficult to believe in his ability to turn the tables on Chamant, considering that the magnificent son of Mortemer and Araucaria presented him with six pounds and a head beating over the severe course on which the race for the Middle Park Plate is run.

Appended is a list of the probable starters and jockeys for the great three-year-old event which takes place next Wednesday. It may be accepted as correct, so far as the principal competitors are concerned, though several outsiders may go to swell the field.

| Horse. | Sire. | Dam. | Rider. |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| *Thunderstone | Thunderbolt | La Belle Jeanne | Morhey. |
| Plunger | Adventurer | Lina | Parry. |
| Jagellon | Adventurer | Klarinska | Griffiths. |
| Hadrian | Lord Clifden | Cerantha | C. Wood. |
| Silvio | Blair Athol | Silverhair | F. Archer. |
| *The Monk | Hermit | Thorsday | |
| Chamant | Mortemer | Araucaria | J. Goater. |
| Brown Prince | Lexington | Britannia (by The Flying Dutchman) | J. Osborne. |
| Pellegrino | The Palmer | Lady Audley (by Macaroni) | F. Webb. |
| Hidalgo | Pero Gomez | Nightingale | Luke. |
| Avontes | Distin | Avondale | Chaloner. |
| Tantalus | Lord Lyon | Niobe | T. Osborne. |
| Rob Roy | Blair Athol | Columbia | Custance. |
| Lady Miller | Jove | Tott | Weston. |
| Touchet | Lord Lyon | Lady Audley | Constable. |
| The Grey Friar | Blue Mantle | Reduse (by Hermit) | J. Macdonald. |
| Altire | Blair Athol | Lovelace | T. Cannon. |
| Covenanter | Blair Athol | Alecestis | Rossiter. |

Marked thus * are doubtful starters.

The cricket-match at Lord's between North and South resulted on Tuesday in a victory for the South, with three wickets to spare. The scores were but small, with the exception of W. G. Grace's 17 and 58 and Lockwood's 45 and 12. North scored 83 and 88; and South, 80 and 93.

Sports were provided for holiday-makers at Lillie-bridge on Whit Monday, when Miles, of Brixton, who is matched to walk for four hours against Perkins, succeeded in covering fifteen miles in 20½ sec. under two hours.

At Stamford-bridge to-day an international meeting of English and Irish athletes takes place, under the auspices of the London Athletic Club. We fancy England should win the quarter, half, one mile, four miles, three miles walking, hurdles, and long jump; the other events seem pretty open.

The first summer meeting of the London Athletic Club will be held next Monday at their ground, Stamford-bridge.

In aquatics the great event on the tapis is the race for the championship between Higgins, of Shadwell, and Boyd, of Newcastle, which takes place next Monday.

The cross-Channel yacht-race from Holyhead to Kingstown took place on Tuesday, Mr. Jameson's new 20-ton cutter being the winner by time. The Enriqueta, Mr. Jameson's boat, also won a race at the Holyhead Regatta on the previous day, beating the Challenge.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club had the first sailing-matches of the season on Wednesday for first and second class cutters. In the former the Neva, Mr. Borwick, was the winner, in the run from Gravesend round the Mouse Lightship, by 50 sec. from Vol-au-Vent, which did the distance in 10 min. less time, but had to allow 10 min. and 50 sec. for difference of tonnage.

Henley-on-Thames Regatta is fixed for June 21 and 22.

The Duke of Westminster has subscribed £2000 towards the funds for meeting the deficit in the Wrexham Exhibition accounts, and the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire £500.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

Authors have in all ages been more or less unjustly defined as pre-eminently a *genus irritabile*; but if we modify into sensitiveness a tendency towards being easily irritated, it might be found that both actors and artists are quite as thin-skinned as poets and prose writers are accused of being. Bearing this wholesome verity in mind, and being at all times reluctant to "vex the poet's soul"—or, for the matter of that, the painter's either—it is not without some nervous hesitation that we ask ourselves if three of the artists whose works are most sincerely to be admired in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy—Messrs. G. D. Leslie, R.A., Marcus Stone, A.R.A., and G. H. Boughton—have put forth all the strength, as well as all the skill, with which we well know them to be endowed. There is not one word to be said in disparagement of the design or the execution of Mr. Leslie's "Cowslips" (101)—a pretty maiden sitting on a stile, with a smaller child behind the barrier, and a bigger girl in front thereof, the whole party revelling in the enjoyment of lapsfull of wild flowers. The entire work, indeed, is as redolent of cowslips—and, remotely so, of primroses, violets, and hawthorn—as is a ballad by one of Izaak Walton's milkmaids; the harmony of tone is exquisitely modulated, and the entire pastoral is full of grace and refinement. But is it a powerful picture? Does it show resolute progress and sustained effort? Is there sufficient puissance in Mr. Leslie's second contribution, "The Lass of Richmond Hill" (379)? Questions of an analogous kind are inevitable when we consider Mr. Marcus Stone's "Sacrifice" (51). There all that accurate drawing, skillful composition, and dexterous execution of details could effect have been lavished to bring about no more forcible result than is apparent in the symmetrically beautiful figure of a young lady, dressed after the fashions patronised by Amelia Osborne and Becky Sharp, when they were at school at Chiswick. The young lady is burning a piece of paper. The act of papyrocremation is performed in the presence of an elderly lady and gentleman, who seem deeply affected by the Sacrifice, the scene of which is the parlour of a country house, admirably painted. This is all. Is it enough, we deferentially ask, to expect from a painter who, years ago, has done such noble things as those achieved by Mr. Marcus Stone? Let it be likewise understood that we have no kind of quarrel with Mr. G. H. Boughton touching the inception or the execution of his truly charming work, "Snow in Spring" (640). The three female figures with the child who are taking refuge under some blossoming trees, which afford them but scanty shelter against an unseasonable fall of snow, are full of grace and delicacy. The dog, which partakes of his mistress's discomfort, is a triumph of sly humour; and the whole airy conceit is worked out with that cultivated taste which is apparent in every touch of Mr. Boughton's pencil. But is it a potent pencil this year? Is there not in the works of all the three excellent artists we have named something of a suspicion of lassitude and *laissez aller*, something of the nature of a complacent remark—"We could produce much more vigorous things as we liked; but the public are satisfied with our work; we have made our name, why should we strive to go in advance of the public demand?" We know what Queen Elizabeth wrote on the window-pane in reply to the ambitious courtier who had scribbled on the glass, "Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall." Her Majesty bade him, if his heart failed him, never strive to climb at all; but Messrs. G. D. Leslie, Marcus Stone, and Boughton climb to a high altitude long ago, and our meek complaint is that they do not climb higher.

Disregard of the imperative mandate "Excelsior" cannot certainly be laid to the charge of Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., whose "Sanctuary" (9) we cursorily mentioned in our opening remarks on the Exhibition as manifesting a great advance in excellence. Maintaining this opinion, we recur for a moment to the picture in order to draw attention to that which has, we think, unjustly been urged as a defect in the composition of "Sanctuary." The scene represents a poor hunted woman who has taken refuge before the altar of the Virgin in that which is virtually the Lady chapel of a mediæval cathedral; and the place of her shelter is screened off laterally from the high altar, and transversely from the aisle, from neither of which points, the surging, howling crowd can molest the fugitive. Hypercriticism has accused Mr. Eyre Crowe of having left an immense space of his foreground utterly bare and devoid of anything more interesting than a stone pavement; but it may be pleaded in reply that from the angular nature of the composition—the whole architectural vista being, as it were, on a bias, like one of the set scenes in the famous Shakespearean spectacles at the Princess's in Charles Kean's time—it was virtually impossible to crowd the foreground with objects without disturbing and confusing the angular lines of the perspective. The contrast, moreover, between the tumultuous mob at the barriers and the calm solitude of the haven in which the hunted woman has taken refuge is, in the highest degree, artistically impressive; and, finally, no technical solecism is committed by leaving so large a space untenanted, seeing that the painter has been careful, by the introduction of the altar in the right and of the brass candelabrum basket and drapery in the left hand corner of his foreground, not to allow the spectator's eye to wander out of the picture.

As a very skillfully balanced effect of light and shade we are glad to call attention to Miss Havers's "Darkness falls from the wings of Night" (69); and among the cattle, sheep, and deer pictures, of which there is a curiously pleasing variety this year, we notice Mr. E. Douglas's "Milking Time" (72), Mr. Tom Lloyd's "Pastoral" (139), Mr. R. Ansdell, R.A.'s, grandly impressive "Home of the Red Deer" (141), Mr. T. S. Cooper, R.A.'s "Cool Retreat" (244), Mr. H. W. B. Davis, A.R.A.'s, "Contentment" (591), a wondrously powerful study of sheep by a painter who constantly and resolutely improves; and Mr. A. Hopkins's "Plough" (630), remarkable for its excellent landscape background and for the vigorous handling of the old brown cart-horse. Of boating and semi-marine pictures there are also a number of meritorious examples, among which we may single out Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A.'s, "Schevening Pink Preparing for Sea" (288), Mr. H. R. Robinson's "Rush Harvest on the Thames" (286), Mr. R. W. Allan's "The Sardine-Fishers" (1026), and Mr. R. W. Small's "After the Storm" (1022). Of a much more ambitious class, and altogether a work of deep thought and concentrated power, is Mr. J. E. Hodgson, A.R.A.'s, "Their Haven Under the Hill" (428), in which the simplest materials, manipulated with knowledge and vigour, assume an aspect of positive splendour. This exceptionally fine water-scape is fully worthy to be displayed as a pendant to Mr. Vicat Cole, R.A.'s, superb view of "Arundel" (432), a resplendent sunset effect, grand in arrangement, faultless in aerial perspective, and lustrous in colour, and which, in many respects, must be pronounced not only the finest excerpt of natural scenery in the Exhibition, but also ("The Heart of Surrey" alone excepted) the finest landscape that Mr. Vicat Cole has produced. Yet to another aquatic picture, "Life-Boat Returning: a Sea to Starboard" (438), by J. G. Naish, very warm praise must be

awarded. As a delightful transcript of rural beauty there is much to admire in Mr. G. Wells's "Way through the Wood" (563); and a pleasing amount of truthful effect and vivacity of colour distinguish Mr. J. T. Linnell's "Cherry Blossoms" (584). Dexterity and harmony in arrangement are carried to their utmost in Mr. E. H. Fahey's "Still Waters" (601); and Mr. J. M. MacWhirter's "The Source of a River" (656) is phenomenal in its elaboration of the study of creepers, brambles, and ferns.

An undeniably important and strikingly conscientious performance is "Serf Emancipation" (108), by Mr. E. Armitage, R.A. The dignity displayed in this work fully entitles it to the conspicuous position it occupies at the upper extremity of the Third Gallery—the *salon d'honneur* of the Academy. The scene represented is that of an Anglo-Saxon Thane in his last moments, surrounded by his family and his friends, performing certainly the noblest act that a dying man could undertake—that of setting his slaves free. The Cedric of Rotherwood, whom Mr. Armitage has so impressively depicted, was, it is to be feared, an exceptionally merciful master to his bond-servants. As a rule, the Anglo-Saxon nobles used their slaves with intolerable barbarity, and the Gurth, the swineherd, and Higg, the son of Snell, was rather grateful than otherwise when the Norman was substituted for the Saxon system of tenure, and the serf was converted into a "villein regardant." According to the Venerable Bede, the Saxon landholders of the Eastern counties used to breed slaves for exportation—just as Virginia used to "raise" negroes to be sold down south; and in the seventh century the Friesland merchants were wont to repair, at stated seasons of the year, to a great human cattle market held in London. So far from the Thanes, as a rule, emancipating their thralls on their deathbeds, it is unhappily too notorious that, at an early period of Anglo-Saxon history, a certain number of slaves were, at the death of a great noble, slain to propitiate his manes, and their bodies were flung into his grave. In fact, the immolation of slaves at funerals was a common practice among the Teutonic races. In the Northern Edda, so dear to Herr Richard Wagner, when Brynhilda, like Dido, slays herself for the sake of her faithless lover, she orders that on her funeral pile the bodies of two slaughtered slaves shall be placed at her head and two at her feet. *Autres temps, autres mœurs.* Mr. Armitage's Cedric is a Christian gentleman, who "flourished" we should say at a period closely preceding the Conquest. He is making, emphatically, a good end of it. Beside him stands his heir, apparently acquiescing without a murmur in an act which will deprive him of a large quantity of human chattels, while in the left-hand corner of the picture is the crowd of slaves who are to be manumitted. The *mise en scène*—the courtyard of an old Saxon grange or manor house is drawn with very great ability, and with strict fidelity to the architecture of the period—witness the double arched Saxon gateway, of which an example is yet extant at Barnack, in Northamptonshire, although there are sceptics who declare the arch in question to be not a Saxon but a Roman one. Remark likewise the triangular-headed window, with pilasters, of which form of casement a specimen remains in the belfry of the church of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire. Mr. Armitage's Anglo-Saxon magnate must have been a very mighty Thane indeed—a kind of Earl Godwin in his way; since it is well known that towards the close of the tenth century the vast majority of English houses, and of English churches too, were built neither of stone nor of brick, but of timber. The cause thereof was twofold. In the first place, sixteen English counties had been devastated, "lock, stock, and barrel," in the renewed incursions of the Danes. In the next place, the Anglo-Saxons partook of the then general belief of Christendom, that the world would come to an end at the Millennium, A.D. 1000. Hence there was a universal lethargy; it was a bad time for the building trade; and the circumstance lends additional historical verisimilitude to Mr. Armitage's fine picture. The old nobleman's heir might well be indifferent to his father setting his slaves free; for, in a general cataclysm, of what use would such "property" be to him? Even in modern times, when a life-convict is manifestly in the last stage of an incurable disease, the Government give him a free pardon, and allow him to die unfettered. And, about the year 990, everybody thought that they, and the world into the bargain, were "marked for death."

We have dwelt at this length on this singularly grave and elevated work because it is one of the very few pictures in the Academy which can be said adequately to represent High Art in its historic aspect; and Mr. E. Armitage is to be sincerely congratulated on this last and eminently successful appearance in a field in which for many years he has laboured so earnestly. A parallel tribute of admiration and respect is obviously due to Sir John Gilbert, R.A., a painter of whom his countrymen are justifiably proud, not only on account of his rare genius and brilliant capacity, but through their knowledge that he is an artist who has never derogated by one hair's breadth from his original nobility of purpose. Sir John Gilbert has two pictures at Burlington House. "Doge and Senators of Venice in Council" (366) must be regarded less as a dramatic episode than as a splendid piece of decoration—as a reminiscence of Tintoretto, so to speak, affording the artist an ample opportunity to display all his wealth of colour and texture in depicting the sumptuous costumes of the Renaissance, and asserting all his mastery over broad masses of light and shade. Higher historical value must be attached to "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey" (201). The Shakespearean text has in this stately production been scrupulously adhered to. We see, most vividly represented, "the old man broken with the storms of State," who comes to lay his weary bones in the quiet convent cloister, and who begs "a little earth for charity." No living English painter understands the clerical and monastic physiognomy—its habit, its type, its character in the middle ages—so thoroughly as does Sir John Gilbert. The Ritualists, even, might make much of him; for no illustrator of the "Manuale Clericorum" could paint mitres and crosiers, copes and chasubles, albs and dalmatics so deftly as he can. He drew such mediæval accessories wonderfully well in the year 1843; and in 1877 we see no signs of the hand losing its cunning or its firm and manly grip on every portion of the topic which it undertakes to treat. Sir John, as a colourist, was always rich and glowing—rich as the fruit, and plate, and tapestry in the pictures of his early instructor, Lance; but he has now a scheme of colour of his own, as opulent and brilliant as ever, but mellowed, chastened, and relieved often by powerful contrasts of darkest shadow. Of this later and more magisterial manner "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey" is a grand example.

COUNT GLEICHEN'S STATUE OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

The colossal statue of Alfred the Great, executed by H.S.H. Count Gleichen, which is destined to adorn the market-place of the town of Wantage, where, at an early date, it will be unveiled under the auspices of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is now completed, and during the last few days has been shown to a select gathering of critics and amateurs in the garden adjoining the studio of the distinguished sculptor, in Marl-

borough-court, St. James's Palace. The effigy of the greatest of our Saxon Kings is nine feet high, and when mounted on its plinth the entire monument will be seventeen feet in height. The task of composing a portrait-model of Alfred must have been no light one to the sculptor. There is virtually no trustworthy contemporary portrait of the victor of Ashdown extant, the first authoritative presentment of an English King being the impression from the Great Seal of Edward the Confessor. Count Gleichen's Alfred is not, however, by any means an arbitrary ideal. It is a laborious and appreciative compilation and resumé of all that the Saxon chronicles can tell us of the personal guise of the great monarch; and from an illuminated MS. in the Cottonian Library we gather the form of the regal crown in England in the ninth century; and we know that the King wore his fair hair long and his beard and moustache full. The Saxons, indeed, were a most hirsute folk; and students will remember the absurd blunder made by the Saxon spies whom Harold sent to William the Conqueror's camp, who mistook the Norman soldiers for priests because they wore their hair short and shaved the upper lip. The error, however, was not more ridiculous than that of the modern archaeologists who maintain that the shaven-faced figure depicted on one side of the famous "Alfred jewel," found in 1693 at Newton Park, near the site of Ethelney Abbey, in Somersetshire, which bears the inscription, "Alfred me haet gewezcan" (Alfred had me wrought), represents the King. It is obviously intended as a similitude of St. Cuthbert, Alfred's patron saint. In the matter of regal costume Count Gleichen has found copious materials, and of those he has availed himself with consummate skill. The tunic, with its embroidered or embossed border, is frequently figured in the Cotton MSS., and is distinctly marked in the Bayeux tapestry as part of the dress of Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings; while the long mantle, clasped at the throat by a brooch, is to be found in the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, where also may be traced the authority for the Royal half hose or buskins, bandaged from ankle to knee with "criss-cross" strips of cloth or leather. Shakspeare's Malvolio was similarly cross-gartered, and so, curiously enough, is the Greek *palikar* of the present day. It will thus be seen that Count Gleichen's labour has been not only æsthetic but archaeological to a very recondite degree. Regarded from a plastic point of view, the statue of King Alfred must be pronounced a remarkably fine composition. The modelling presents an assemblage of firm, bold contours, favourable to the distribution of light and shade, in boldly contrasting masses; and the expression is replete with thoughtful dignity, as befits the effigy of a King whose magnanimity and prudence, whether as fugitive or as conqueror; whose attachment to arts and letters, whose unwearied zeal to promote the moral, social, and political progress of his subjects make the minutest details of his history of surpassing interest to all educated Englishmen. As a whole, this noble memorial must add greatly to the artistic repute of Count Gleichen, who, we may finally mention, must not in any way be considered as an illustrious amateur, but as a professional sculptor, frankly willing to wait his turn and take his chance with his brethren of the modelling tool and the chisel.

A superbly representative exhibition of Rembrandt's etchings in their various "states" has been arranged in the gallery of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club in Savile-row; and to this timely display, which presents several novel points of interest in the critical study of the chalcographic art, we shall recur next week.

In addition to the pictures already mentioned as having been purchased by the council of the Royal Academy from the funds of the Chantry bequest, we have to record the acquisition of Mr. Yeames's powerful picture "Amy Robsart." The price paid was £1000. It is understood that this closes the purchases for the season.

Scarborough Aquarium was opened on Monday, with music and festal decorations; but there was a preliminary view on Saturday, to relieve the expected crush.

The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows had before them at Oldham on Wednesday the directors' report, and the report of the sub-committee thereupon. The doings of the directors were, for the most part, approved, and the greater portion of their recommendations adopted.

Mr. Middlemore, of Birmingham, having lately purchased two valuable sites of freehold land at Spartbrooke and Edgbaston, the latter alone costing over £5000, has presented them to the trustees of the Cannon-street Chapel for the purpose of erecting two places of worship for the use of the Baptist denomination. The trustees have voted £9500 towards the erection of two chapels upon the respective sites.

On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of an Established Church at Pollokshields, Glasgow, last week, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, M.P., remarked that the Church of Scotland held a paramount place in the affections of the people, occupying as it did ground common to most of the other sects. The policy of both Established Churches in this country was to connect that security and dignity which an endowment gave with that vigour which came from popular sympathy and voluntary support.

In reply to a deputation of ladies at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, and to a memorial from 9000 women asking the borough members to vote for the second reading of the Permissive Bill, Mr. Stansfeld expressed himself in favour of conferring power on local authorities to impose certain restrictions on the issue of licenses. He condemned the principle of the Permissive Bill, and said that, having represented Halifax eighteen years and considered the question all that time, he was not likely to change his opinion and vote for the bill. Mr. Hutchinson replied in similar terms, and concurred in Mr. Stansfeld's suggestion that better facilities should be afforded to local authorities enabling them to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors.

On Wednesday the fortieth anniversary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Bradford. In the morning a conference was opened—Mr. Edward Baines, the president of the union, in the chair—among those present being Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Sir C. Reed, Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., and the Mayor of Leeds. In his opening address the president alluded with satisfaction to the progress which had been made, and stated that 204 institutes were now connected with the union, while there were 37,600 members. He urged that the welfare of the nation was promoted by such efforts as those made by the union. The report, which was of a satisfactory nature, was adopted on the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., seconded by Mr. F. S. Powell. A number of institutes were received into the union, on the motion of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who spoke in high terms of the work carried on by the union. Mr. Baines was re-elected to the presidency. At a subsequent meeting Lord Coleridge (who was in the chair), Mr. Forster, M.P., and Sir Charles Reed were amongst the speakers.



THE WAR: AT THE MOUTH OF THE PRUTH.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



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THE NEW BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

We announced two or three weeks ago that the see of Rochester, which has been made vacant by the translation of Bishop Claughton to the new diocese of St. Albans, will be supplied by the election of the Rev. Canon Thorold, Vicar of St. Pancras, Euston-square, upon the nomination of her Majesty's Government. The Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, in a singularly unassuming course of ministerial activity, scarcely ever presenting himself to general notice as a speaker or writer, beyond the spiritual care and instruction of his parochial flock, has yet won for himself, it

is said, a degree of affectionate confidence among the people of all classes in that part of London, seldom exceeded by clergymen in town or country at the present day. He is almost a stranger to the platform and the newspaper press, never having taken any share in the public discussion of ecclesiastical or political controversies; and his contributions to literature, so far as we know of any publications with his name, have been confined to a small volume entitled "The Presence of Christ," written during a time of ill-health which prevented him from preaching, and to a few essays on "Married Life," and sketches descriptive of a recent visit to Moscow, in some of the popular magazines. Canon Thorold is least of all a party man, or the

official champion of any particular school either in theology or in secular affairs and studies; but his own religious views, which are very clearly defined in his pulpit teachings, might be called "Liberal Evangelical" more appropriately than "Low Church" or "Broad Church," with both which estimated tendencies of modern thought he perhaps sympathises in a certain measure. The remarkable success of his labours, and the great influence he has obtained within the circle of those directly addressed by him, must be ascribed to the effect of manifest earnestness, depth and strength of conviction, an intense feeling of the reality of that which he is commissioned to proclaim, set off by a style of expression perfectly artless



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NEW BOOKS.

A book to rejoice the hearts of such readers as have in them the spirit of sport, combined with a certain hankering after natural history, but with little or no scientific knowledge of that fascinating subject, is *The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of India*, by Captain J. H. Baldwin, F.G.S. (Henry S. King and Co.), a bigish volume, in which the author, evidently an intelligent observer as well as a keen sportsman, has recorded his many experiences with much vivacity of style. And the printed narrative is still further enlivened and embellished by the presence of numerous excellent illustrations. And then the author's arrangement is so good as to spare his readers the bewilderment which is sometimes caused by an intermingling of sports which might just as well have been kept separate, as he keeps them, under various heads. He, for the most part, devotes a chapter to each species of game; he passes from the tiger to the panther, to the leopard, to the snow-leopard, to the red lynx, to the cheetah, to the Indian black bear, to the Himalayan black bear, to the hyena, to the Indian wolf, to the wild dog, to the wild buffalo, to the Indian elephant, to the great Indian rhinoceros, to the wild boar, to the grow or sambar, to the swamp deer, to the cheetah or spotted deer, to the pariah or hog deer, to the musk-deer. After that he deals, in separate chapters, with all manner of antelopes. From beasts he transfers his attention to birds; and discourses about all kinds of fowl, the very names of which will, in some cases, be new to most readers. One chapter he assigns to the Indian hare; and he concludes with a very useful chapter in which he gives his opinion, founded upon long personal experience, touching the requirements of the sportsman in India as regards "guns and sporting equipments, camp equipage and carriage." Among the anecdotes relating to tigers a very extraordinary incident is recorded. A tiger is said to have killed and partly eaten a bear. Unfortunately, the evidence is wholly circumstantial; the attack was not seen, and, though a post-mortem examination proved that the tiger had undoubtedly fed upon the bear's flesh, and though the bear had plainly been recently killed, there is no certainty about the amount of the tiger's share in the transaction, whether he did all the work or only a portion of it. As for the Indian panther and leopard, which high authorities have declared to be "simple varieties of the same species of cat," our author begs to differ, and gives his reasons why. He disposes of the popular error about the "bear's hug," which, like many other popular errors, has become proverbial; at any rate, he disposes of it, so far as the Indian black bear is concerned, declaring that "our bears in India certainly, to the best of my knowledge, never attempt such a thing. They strike with their forepaws, or draw a man towards them to bite him through the face or arm, but there is no squeezing or hugging." And he does not believe that the American bear is a whit more given to the amiable weakness of hugging, being confirmed in his unbelief by what he has heard from the hunters of Norway about the habits, manners, and customs of the Norwegian bear. A certain shamedness is exhibited by the author when he comes to talk of shooting the wild boar, for he is aware that "shooting a boar, in many parts of India, is considered a worse crime, if possible, than shooting a fox in England," and the latter, we all know, is an offence so heinous a nature that partridge pales before it. Still, he pleads with much reason that "in the Himalayas," and other places where the legitimate "pig-sticking" is "impossible and out of the question," a sportsman may hope to be forgiven for shooting boars, even as Naaman hoped to be forgiven for bowing himself in the house of Rimmon. And certainly—on a fine day, at least—an Englishman would be expected by a Frenchman to shoot even a fox rather than kill nothing at all. The author supposes that the wild hog of Northern India—a very clean feeder, according to his experience—must be of a different species from the Cingalese wild hog, which, according to Sir Samuel Baker, will "feast on the carcasses of putrid elephants and other animals." Among the birds of which the author discourses a very bad character is given to the grey partridge, which is by most sportsmen "despised as unworthy of powder and shot;" for, although it when on the wing offers a fine shot, it "is a dirty feeder, prowling about at the backs of villages, and is such a skulking, running sneak that it will spoil the best and steadiest of dogs in a very short space of time." Of course no language is too severe to be employed against a bird which cannot see the propriety of adapting its movements to the requirements of the sportsman. About fish there is not much information in the book; but did anybody ever hear of fishing with "an extra tempting-looking fig" by way of bait? Yet by means of such bait the author in a very few minutes succeeded, one evening, in landing and transferring to the camp kettle a bonny six-pounder. It should be mentioned that the author has enhanced the value of his book by prefixing to very many chapters a minute description of the appearance presented by the creature about which he is about to discourse.

Although, as regards date of publication, the appellation of new book can scarcely be applied to *The Large Game and Natural History of South and South-East Africa*, from the journals of the Hon. W. H. Drummond (Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas), yet it is a volume which, whether we consider its information or its many striking illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, is not likely, for many years to come, to lose its interest and freshness. The author roundly pronounces the districts about which he has written to be "the finest game country in the world;" but he warns such of his readers as may take him for a guide that "day by day, almost hour by hour, and with ever-increasing rapidity, the game is being exterminated or driven further back." He gives a map of the countries of Amazulu, Amatonga, and Amaswazi, the districts in which, it is understood, he chiefly followed his adventurous pursuit. And how thoroughly he gave himself up to it may be gathered from his own words:—"The experiences upon which my book is founded," he says, "extended over a period of some five years, ending in 1872 (though one or two incidents belong to a prior period), during which time, to all intents and purposes, I lived amongst the natives and the game—rarely, except when visiting the colony to dispose of cattle or hides, and to lay in a fresh stock of goods, sleeping under other covering than that of heaven, with the distant muttering of the lion or the mournful howl of the prowling hyena as my lullaby." So seasoned a hunter would write with exceptional weight if he had nothing beyond his long and determined course of mingled toil and pleasure to recommend him; but when it is added that he could, from the very first, understand the language of the natives who were his chief or sole associates, and was "naturally able to undergo at least as much fatigue and hardship as they could," it will at once appear that he had a great advantage over the majority of Englishmen or Scotsmen who go a-hunting in outlandish places and print an account of their venture. He has acted faithfully up to his intention of adopting such a style of narrative "as would enable the untravelled reader to bring every occurrence vividly and truthfully before his mind's eye;" and he has introduced several touches of grim humour, such as, in his preface, he gives the

reader no reason to expect. For instance, he relates that his native hunters showed so much regard for his safety as to ask him what business he had to go rushing into danger when they were "there for the express purpose of doing so," the cause of their anxiety coming out gradually, when one coolly announced that it wouldn't so much matter to him as to them if he were killed, "because the white men on their return would hold them responsible;" and another remarked, half aloud, "besides you owe us a lot of wages, and who would pay us if you go and get killed?" Notwithstanding the style of narrative which the author has adopted and which very often leads to confusion as well as tends to increase the excitement, he has steered quite clear of that stumbling-block, having arranged his subjects conveniently under separate heads, such as buffalo, rhinoceros, eland, lions, and so on, in order. To birds he devotes comparatively few pages; but in their case, as well as in that of mammals, he has provided an appendix, in which he gives, in parallel columns, the English or common name, the Kaffir or native name, and the scientific name of each. This is an excellent example, well worthy of imitation; and, indeed, the whole book, both in matter and manner, has an indisputable air of superiority. It does not need a practical sportsman to enjoy it thoroughly; anybody, to whom field sports are not absolutely offensive, may derive entertainment, and even instruction, from it.

Continuations are, notoriously, very often, if not generally, failures, but there are exceptions; and it will not be astonishing if among those exceptions should have to be classed the two volumes entitled *My Life from 1815 to 1849*: by Charles Loftus, formerly of the Royal Navy, late of the Coldstream Guards (Hurst and Blackett), though the gallant autobiographer modestly disclaims any expectation that the success which attended his two volumes called "My Youth by Sea and Land" will be achieved by his supplemental publication. He commences his present work from the date at which, having had a severe fall, during his service at sea under Lord Exmouth, from the main rigging to the quarter-deck of his ship, he was recovering at home and debating whether he "should return to the Navy or join the Army;" but, with pardonable garrulity and discursiveness, he reaches the ninth page before he announces that the ultimate decision landed him among the officers of the Coldstream Guards, presumably in 1816. The recital ends, as the title indicates, at the date of 1849; for about that time a terrible misfortune befel the narrator, who, being at Nice in the autumn of 1848 and the following winter, suffered from inflammation of his right and only remaining eye, and, "under the bad management of the Italian doctors," gradually became totally blind. And this fearful visitation has darkened, if not embittered, his life even up to the present day, an interval of more than a quarter of a century. His gossip concerning that interval is such as was to be looked for in the case of a chatty old gentleman who, as long as his physical faculties allowed, saw men and cities and more or less memorable events, and saw them in good company. Captain Gronow and Lord Albemarle and Lord William Lennox have made us familiar with this kind of record, in which personal experience is mingled with opinions about all sorts of matters, and with anecdotes relating to illustrious, and other than illustrious, persons; the whole collection forming a literary composition far more agreeable, and perhaps not much less instructive, to read than many a more ambitious, pretentious, and scholarly production. Of course one of these writers differs from another in brilliancy as well as in worth, just as one star differeth from another in glory; but they are all more or less interesting, and they all throw a modicum of light upon the period at which they may be said to have bloomed. In the present instance, the author's affliction, if it be borne in mind, gives a pathetic stamp to his tale of reminiscences; but his own tone is for the most part extremely cheerful, and, if in a page or two there should be detected some slight tendency towards querulousness, let those who have never grumbled, and with less cause, first throw a stone at him. "Old men forget," it is said; but there are occasions when they "remember with advantages," and it is all the better for the reader if they undertake the task of writing a book. The old gentleman whose autobiographical narrative is here under consideration may or may not possess the gift of second memory; but he has managed to put together some stories which, good as they are, have the true smack of genuine, personal remembrance. Politically he is a Tory of the old school; and one cannot help smiling at the simple sincerity with which he speaks out his mind, expressing his unfeigned astonishment that any honest man can find it in his heart to be a Liberal, and betraying a deep-seated conviction that an unrepentant Whig ought to be an object of horror, as execrable as the impenitent thief. All this does but add pungency to the volumes he has written. In one respect, however, it would seem that even he has not been able to resist altogether the influence of Liberal ideas: he is "not so bigoted," he says, "at seventy-nine years of age as to think that, because a man does not belong to the Established Church, he is not worth speaking to, or that his ideas are not worthy of attention." Long life to him; and then, perhaps, in the twentieth century, he may be able to think upon even a Whig without a shudder.

In a very neat and even handsome volume, to say the least of it, entitled *Historical Records of the Second Royal Surrey, or Eleventh Regiment of Militia*, compiled by John Davis, Esq., Captain in the regiment (Marcus Ward and Co.), there is very satisfactory evidence of the pride with which our militiamen regard the corps they belong to, and without which it would be scarcely safe to depend upon them in the case of a sudden emergency. The 2nd Royal Surrey, as a regiment, "bears no proud names of battles inscribed on its colours; and, except the service in Ireland in 1811, and the draught sent with the first provisional battalion to France in 1814, has never been out of England;" but it has gained honourable distinction through individual members who have volunteered for the regular Army, and have subsequently done their country good service against the enemy. The author commences his work by sketching the early history of the militia prior to 1757, going as far back in his researches as the date of the Heptarchy; he traces the formation of the 2nd Royal Surrey to the year 1757; and he thence, with much detail, reviews the course of events, so far as the regiment was in any way connected with them, down to the "annual regimental dinner," at which "fourteen officers" displayed their prowess, in 1876. A portrait of the Earl of Lovelace, honorary Colonel of the regiment, adorns the frontispiece, and there are other interesting illustrations, including highly impressive representations of the regimental colours, in blue and red and white and yellow and green. In one of the appendices there is a biographical account of Captain Francis Grose, of antiquarian and jovial memory, who was not only an officer in the regiment, but was on intimate terms with, and has been immortalised by, Robert Burns. On the whole, the volume contains much that will be found interesting by everybody, more by everybody connected with the county of Surrey, and most by everybody concerned in the affairs of the 2nd Surrey Militia.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Madame Adelina Patti has already been noticed. Yesterday (Friday) week the great singer made her second appearance this season, and repeated her well-known charming performance as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." As on many past occasions, the arias "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai carino," and the duet with Don Giovanni, "La ci darem," were encored. The cast of the opera in other respects was the same as that recently commented on.

On Saturday another charming performance of past seasons—that of Mdlle. Albani in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—was repeated. Again the special refinement and intense pathos of the artist produced a powerful impression. Signor Gayarré was the Edgardo, for the first time here. His best effects, as usual, were produced in the more declamatory music, particularly in the duet, with Lucia, "Sulla tomba," and the passage, "Maledetto sia l'istante," in the contract scene. As before, Signor Graziani was Enrico, Signor Sabater Arturo, and Signor Capponi Raimondo.

The six performances of the present week began with "Martha," which was followed by "Rigoletto" on Tuesday, "Dinorah" on Wednesday, and "Il Flauto Magico" on Thursday, each given as recently. For yesterday (Friday) "Tannhäuser" was announced, for the first time this season.

Another brilliant attendance was gathered at the second of this year's concerts in the Floral Hall, attached to the Royal Italian Opera House. This took place last Saturday, when Madame Adelina Patti contributed to a programme of great interest and variety, in which other eminent members of the Opera company, and the chorus thereof, were also concerned. Madame Patti was encored in each of her three performances, the cavatina, "Ernani, involami," the "Shadow song" (from "Dinorah"), and the ballad, "Home, sweet home"—having substituted for the last the Scotch song, "Comin' thro' the rye." Sir J. Benedict, Signor Vianesi, and Signor Bevignani were the conductors.

The third concert takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Last Saturday brought back Madame Trebelli-Bettini and M. Faure, besides having introduced a tenor singer new to the English public. The opera was "Lucrezia Borgia," and the two artists just named resumed their respective characters of Maffio Orsini (the page) and the Duke Alphonso, each performance having been a repetition of those high and special merits for which the singers have long been celebrated. The page's air, "Il segreto," obtained the usual encore. Signor Carrion, who made his debut as Gennaro, has a voice of somewhat light quality, with a good upper compass. He sings well in tune, and his cantabile phrasing is free from that excess of vibrato which is so frequent a vice with both tenors and sopranos. The gentleman referred to is apparently young, and will probably benefit by further experience as an actor. His reception was favourable; and he obtained an encore for his final (interpolated) aria. The Lucrezia of Mdlle. Titens was the same grand impassioned performance as heretofore.

On Monday Madame Christine Nilsson repeated her charming performance as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which she had not been heard for three years; and Signor Gillandi, as Edgardo, made his first appearance this season. Signori Rota and Rinaldini were ver efficient, respectively, as Enrico and Arturo. On Tuesday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given, and included the fine singing of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Rosina. Signor Carrion, as Almaviva, appeared to be labouring under the influence of a cold. Signor Del Puente, as Figaro, sang well; and the part of Basilio was filled, as in past seasons, by Signor Foli, who was warmly welcomed on his resumption of his operatic career. Madame Lablache was an efficient representative of Berta.

The production of "Robert le Diable" was postponed from Tuesday to Thursday, in order to allow time for the necessary stage preparations.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The sixth of the Wagner Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Saturday last, when the programme was again altered, Herr Carl Hill having been prevented by indisposition from appearing. The concert began with the march composed by Wagner for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition—a piece composed, apparently, in haste, and possessing but little interest or special character. After this came a selection from the opera "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," including the beautiful orchestral introduction to the third act, the overture, and Walther's "Master-Song."

Following these were extracts from "Tristan and Isolde"—the duet for the hero and heroine, in the second act, sung by Herr Unger and Madame Materna (this was encored); the prelude, closing march, and scene of Isolde's death.

The remaining portion of the concert consisted of the Rhine daughters' trio, from "Götterdämmerung;" Siegfried's death, the funeral march, and the closing scene of Brünnhilde's death, finely declaimed by Madame Materna, as on Wednesday. Other portions of the soprano solo music were sung by Mdlle. Sadler-Grün. Herr Wagner again conducted some of the pieces, others having been directed by Herr Richter.

After the close of Saturday's concert testimonials were presented by the members of the orchestra—an illuminated address to Wagner, a silver-mounted bâton to Herr Richter, and a violin bow to Herr Wilhelmj, the leading violinist.

Two extra concerts are to be given, at reduced prices, on Monday and Tuesday next.

M. Rivière's promenade concerts at the Queen's Theatre opened well on Saturday evening. An effective band played several pieces, including some operatic arrangements by M. Rivière and a march composed for these concerts. Madame Antoinette Sterling was to have been one of the vocalists, but was prevented by indisposition. Mesdames Edith Wynne and Zimieri, Mdlles. Servais and Lafleur, Miss Cora Stuart, and Signor Bettini contributed to a varied selection of vocal music; and M. Cornelis, violinist, and Mdlle. Jeanne Douste, the infant pianist, performed solos with much success.

The fifth anniversary festival service of the London Gregorian Choral Association was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral last week, and the progress of the society may be inferred from the fact that between a thousand and eleven hundred choristers defiled slowly along the nave into the choir during the singing of the processional hymn, "Coelestis Urbs Jerusalem," with which the service commenced, the singers having been aided by the brass instruments of members of the band of the association, some of whom took part in the procession. The effect of the alternate unison singing by the boys and men as they passed to their seats was very imposing. The large congregation, in answer to an earnest request, took part in the alternate verses of the Psalms, and also responses and metrical hymns. The anthem, "Fear not, O Land," was the composition of Mr. C. Warwick Jordan, Mus. Bac. Oxon, the honorary organist of the society. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon

Ashwell from the 21st chapter of St. Matthew, 16th verse:—"And Jesus said unto them, Yea, have ye never read: Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou has perfected praise?" in which the claims of the Gregorian services were eloquently advocated.

Mr. John Child, a rising young artist, gave a concert on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall. He was ably supported—the vocalists being Miss Banks, Madame Clara Suter, Miss Emily Mott, Mr. Alfred Caink, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Mr. Edward Howell played a solo on the violoncello, and Mr. W. Henry Thomas on the pianoforte. Mr. Frank Lewis was the accompanist.

The Sacred Harmonic Society closed its forty-fifth season yesterday (Friday) evening with performances of Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia." Our notice is unavoidably reserved for next week.

The fourth New Philharmonic Concert of the season is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, at St. James's Hall; and in the evening the third concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society is to take place there in aid of the funds of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Monday evening at St. James's Hall—the programme including Spohr's symphony known as "The Power of Sound," and a violin concerto by Professor Macfarren, to be played by Herr Straus. At Exeter Hall on the same evening the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Moore is to be celebrated by a concert consisting of his songs and melodies.

The detailed programme of the Festival of the Three Choirs, to be held at Gloucester on Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 7, is now arranged. There is to be, as usual, full choral service on the morning of the first day, preceding the performance of "Elijah." On Wednesday morning Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) and Beethoven's "Egredi" ("The Mount of Olives") will be given; and in the evening "The Creation" and "St. Paul." For Thursday morning Brahms's "Requiem," Wesley's "Wilderness," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" are set down; the festival closing, as usual, on Friday, with Handel's "Messiah." There will be two secular concerts (at the Shirehall) on Tuesday and Thursday, when, among other pieces, Gade's "Crusaders" and Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri" will be given. The principal vocalists engaged are Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Löwe, Miss B. Griffith, Madame Patey, and Messrs. Lloyd, Cummings, Maybrick, and Santley.

THEATRES.

At Whitsuntide dramatic affairs show themselves in a state of transition; managements are scarcely in a condition to discard the old, and have not acquired courage enough to initiate the new.

The Lyceum finds itself in this position, and falls back on Mr. Charles Reade's revised version of "The Courier of Lyons," in which the dual hero was most effectively sustained by the late Mr. Charles Kean. Mr. Henry Irving seeks, too, to improve his reputation by adopting the rôle, a reasonable thing enough to do, seeing that he made his mark originally as an actor of character-parts. The play was primarily produced at the Gaité, Paris, under the title we have above recorded. Mr. C. Reade has given the new version a new title, that of "The Lyons Mail." The reader will perhaps remember that the old title was founded upon a trial in France under the Directory, and turned upon the resemblance between two persons, a respectable citizen and a rogue, so strong that it misled alike Judge and witnesses, and occasioned an innocent man to be convicted of a crime committed by a ruffian. The play is made to end happily, but the actual fact reversed that much-wished-for solution. For, although a chain of events enabled the unfortunate Joseph Lesurques at the last moment to prove an *alibi*, the decision of the Court was final, and so the real culprit escaped, and his innocent double was executed. The descendants of the latter were pleased that a play had been produced on the subject, and expressed their thankfulness to the author and management, begging that the real name of their grandfather, Joseph Lesurques, might be used, that posterity, through the instrumentality of the drama, might be certified of his innocence. The play itself is simple to a degree in its outline, nor is any attempt made to fill it up with ambitious dialogue or sentimental characterisation. There is altogether an absence of ambition in its structure and treatment; in fact, we have nothing but a bare melodrama, the skeleton of a dramatic work minus the flesh and blood of poetry, needful to give a decent covering to the naked anatomy. Nevertheless, the piece is not without vitality; skill is shown in the drawing of character, and in one instance to this end the aid of costume is secured. One of the robber-gang affects the dandy, and is dressed in coloured silks, by the name of Courriol, admirably interpreted by Mr. R. G. Lyons. This part is quite as essential to the success of the performance as the dual rôles of Lesurques and Dubose themselves. Another character also stands out, that of Jerome, the father of the victim, ably acted by Mr. T. Mead. He is supplied, moreover, with an extra scene, added by Mr. C. Reade to the second act, which brings down the curtain with increased applause. We were much pleased with Mr. Tyar's impersonation (for it was no less) of the police magistrate. Miss Virginia Francis as Julie, the daughter of Lesurques, was remarkably effective; and Jeannette, one of Dubose's female victims, found a good representative in Miss Isabel Bateman. The scenery was appropriate and picturesque, and, with the accessories, cannot fail to increase the attractions of the revived melodrama.

The Adelphi follows suit by reviving one of Mr. Boucicault's dramas, entitled "The Streets of London," which we need scarcely say was founded on a French melodrama called "Les Pauvres de Paris," in seven acts, and played at the Ambigu Comique. There have been several versions of this attractive play, but the palm must be rendered to the present. It is adequately represented on this occasion, and the scenery, by Messrs. F. Lloyds and S. Hall, is superb, particularly the set of Charing-cross and Northumberland House on a snowy night. Mr. McIntyre as Crawley, and Mr. J. G. Shore as Mark Livingstone, especially command our admiration; while Mr. S. Emery as Badger sustained his well-merited reputation as a realistic actor. From Miss Hudspeth as Lucy, Miss E. Stuart as Alida Crawley, and Miss C. Nott as Mrs. Puffy, we naturally expected good representative acting of the several parts; nor were we disappointed.

At the Globe (now under the management of Mr. Edward Righton) the revival of another of Mr. Boucicault's adaptations was effected on Monday. It is called "After Dark," and was founded on a Porte St. Martin drama entitled "Les Oiseaux de Proie," written by MM. d'Ennery and Grange. Mr. Boucicault much improved this piece, and added to its effect by the introduction of a railway accident in a tunnel, by which a man is nearly run over by a train passing along at full speed. Mr. Ryder sustains the principal rôle, that of Old Tom, who rescues his daughter from dangerous associations and restores her to her husband; and Mr. Righton himself that of Dicey Morris, the Jew gambling-house keeper. The scenery is illustrative of London localities, and is capitally painted by Messrs.

G. Gordon and W. Harford. The performance appeared to suit exactly the taste of the audience.

At the Gaiety Mr. Hollingshead has made great preparation for the performance of French dramas, taking place every night and Saturday afternoon. His programme is very extensive; but, as it is conditional on the permission of time, it would be premature to state yet awhile its contents. On Monday was produced a three-act comedy of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, entitled "L'Ami Fritz," in which M. Frederic Febvre appeared in his original character of Fritz Kobus, and Mdlle. Alice Lody in that of Suzel. The play might be called three scenes rather than three acts; in which we are presented with a triad of domestic pictures, charmingly grouped, but uncommonly free from anything that can be called a casual occurrence or a striking situation. Story there is none; but there is plenty of conversation, and about nine sketches of character, all of them more or less interesting, and most of them very respectably sustained. The two principal ones by M. F. Febvre and Mdlle. A. Lody were both eminently satisfactory. For the materials and *personelle* of the action there are a lover and his friend and an ingenuous heroine, who together compose a sort of domestic idyll, which might gently move a sympathetic sentimentalist. Sometimes also they say things which provoke a hearty laugh from the more robust auditor, and occasionally exhibit many phases of histrionic capacity, here and there pathetic, and sometimes witty; forming altogether an intellectual entertainment which can be readily enjoyed, but not easily described. Recorded as a great Parisian success, it is nevertheless not likely to prove exceedingly attractive to a London audience, which requires a certain amount of bustle and some complexity of motive and incident. The writing, however, is throughout good and lively, aiming at an elegance of diction sufficient to commend the production to a refined judgment. This surely merits cultivation. And perhaps it would be well on other accounts for English audiences to learn to appreciate dialogue better and the business of the play less than they are accustomed to do. They would then concentrate their attention more on artistic acting and less on the adjuncts of the drama. They have now an opportunity of learning to do this. They may watch M. Febvre at his hospitable board, his selfish hilarity, and unconscious benevolence, ere long to be awakened by his love for the Alsatian maiden who forms one of the party, and has ministered by her quiet manners to its delight. Afterwards it will be pleasing to see him at his neighbour's farm, listening to the music prepared for him by his lovely tenant, or partaking of the ripe cherries which she plucks for this living tree. Nor will it be less instructive to watch his moods on his return home, and while suffering from the first mysterious motions of incipient love. It will also be well to study the doings and sayings of his friend Rabbi David Sichel, as presented by M. Libert, who does all the justice he can to the sage man's eloquence in favour of marriage; and then, perceiving that Fritz and Suzel are already in love, takes measures to foster the flame and bring about their desirable union. Above all, the serene, placid, and yet wonderfully effective acting of Mdlle. Alice Lody cannot fail of teaching a lesson by which the taste both of our histrionic artists may be improved and that of our ruder English audiences at the same time. We therefore wish success to these foreign efforts.

Monday being Bank holiday, the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces were well attended. At the former the pantomime of "Goody Two Shoes," performed by children, and a grand vocal and military concert, supported by popular artistes, such as Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, gave entire satisfaction to an overwhelming audience. At the latter a great variety of amusements delighted the crowds which found their way to the building, to the number of 50,000 or 70,000 persons. Of the performers, perhaps the Clown Cricketers were the most favoured; but credit must also be given to Mr. Howard Paul for his entertainment, to Mr. Weldon for his Circus, to Lulu for his or her feats, and also to Joe Brown's Minstrels, together with the band of the Coldstream Guards and that of the Royal Artillery. We trust that the public will encourage both these institutions by increasing patronage. The outline of arrangements for the Alexandra Palace season 1877-8 has been issued. It includes Saturday popular summer evening concerts, English operas, dramatic performances, a variety of shows, four race meetings, an American trotting meeting, and a long list of other attractions.

A farewell benefit was given to Mr. Creswick at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, prior to his departure for Australia. "Macbeth" was performed, Mr. Creswick sustaining the principal part. Next Monday Mr. Creswick is to be entertained at dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern.

Mr. Gladstone will address a great meeting at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, next Thursday, the 31st inst.; and has accepted an invitation to a banquet to be given by the Mayor on the following day.

As a boat's crew in charge of a midshipman was returning last Saturday evening to H.M.S. Urgent, lying at Spithead, a gust of wind caught the sail and capsized the boat. The occupants were left struggling in the water, and before assistance could arrive from the Urgent, whence the accident was witnessed, two seamen had been drowned, and a third had received such injuries in the overturning of the boat as to necessitate his removal to Haslar Royal Naval Hospital.

The inquiry respecting the death of the five miners who lost their lives by the flooding of the Tynewydd Colliery has been concluded. Mr. Wales, the Government inspector, said he believed that the neglect of proper precautions to prevent the irruption of water from the old workings was the cause of the accident. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Thomas, the manager, the death of the five men being attributed to culpable negligence on his part. They added, however, that they thought the accident arose from a mistake he made in inspecting a fault. He was admitted to bail.

The United Presbyterian Synod held its annual May meetings during the past week in Glasgow. The principal subject under consideration was a proposal to subject the subordinate standards of the Church, including the Confession of Faith, to revision. This question came before the Synod in connection with three overtures from the Presbyteries of Glasgow and Perth and the Session of Gourack, all acknowledging the right of the Church to revise its subordinate standards, and recommending in more or less definite terms that the Court should now proceed to take up this work of amendment. There was a lengthened debate on the subject, the leaders of the Church—such as Principal Harper and Dr. Cairns—taking part in it. Ultimately a large committee, representing the extreme as well as the moderate parties in the Church, was appointed to consider the subject and report to the meeting of Synod next year. The Disestablishment question was also discussed, of course on the lines of securing the speedy disestablishment and disendowment of the State Churches of England and Scotland, and the committee was reappointed for another year.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have just published a complete edition of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas, comprising not only the well-known thirty-two, but also six additional works (one unfinished) belonging to the composer's youthful period, and therefore interesting as showing the rapid progress of his genius. Mr. W. Dorrell has acted as editor of the publication, and is to be commended for having put at the head of every page the opus number of the respective sonatas, thereby often obviating the necessity of referring to the index which is prefixed to the work. The volume is handsomely got up, in quarto size, and the engraving and printing are neat and clear.

Two other valuable publications have recently been issued by Messrs. Boosey, in the same form and shape—Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" and Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives." Specialties in each of these are the admirable, and almost literal, English translations of the original German text by the late Mr. John Oxenford, these being among the latest of his literary labours. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the task, the close adaptation of the words has not been effected at a sacrifice of the rhythm of the composition. The musical portion of these volumes has been carefully and judiciously edited by Mr. J. Pittman, a gentleman who is in every way qualified for the office. The musical public can scarcely fail to accord an extensive welcome to these editions, in which the originals are so closely followed.

The chorales so plentifully introduced in the Passion Music are published separately—words and music—in a neat octavo edition, for sixpence.

A new and enlarged edition of Logier's "System of the Science of Music, Harmony, and Composition" has just been published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., prefaced by "A Bird's-Eye View of the Elements of Music, and an Explanation of Musical Characters, by John Green." It is now upwards of half a century since Logier achieved a rapid and wide renown, in London and abroad, by his system of class instruction in practical and theoretical music, and his invention of the "chiroplast," a mechanical contrivance for facilitating the acquirement of the independence and power of the fingers in pianoforte-playing. Logier was a musical instructor of great merit, and his system contains much that is worthy of study.

"Vaccaj's Singing Method" is a valuable compendium of instruction in Italian singing (*da camera*), without the use of *solfeggi*, by a master whose name is a guarantee for the soundness of the work. The verbal text to the exercises is given in Italian and English. This publication is also issued by Messrs. Boosey and Co.

From Messrs. Novello and Co. we have various new publications of pianoforte music. "Five Pieces, Op. 13," by C. Mackenzie, are full of interest and character: "Gloriette, Souvenir de Schonbrunn," by E. Roedel, has much grace of style; the "Air de Danse de la Régence," by the same, being well impressed with the quaint stateliness implied by its title.

"Six Romances sans paroles," by Lefébure-Wely, each with a suggestive title, are very melodious and pleasing pieces, in a form that has been much imitated since it was originated by Mendelssohn.

"Impromptu Caprice" and "Légende," both by Oliver A. King, are very effective movements, the first in the brilliant, the other in the expressive style, each containing much clever passage-writing that will be found interesting and improving in practice.

"Album Leaves," by R. F. Dale, are pleasing bagatelles, with much contrast of style and expression. "Polonaise," by Edward Hecht, is a brilliant and showy piece, based on the dance rhythm implied by the title. All these are published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., as is a reprint of Liszt's transcription of Spohr's romance, "Rose softly blooming" (from the opera of "Azor and Zemira")—the adaptation is charmingly made, and is free from those difficulties which usually characterise Liszt's pianoforte arrangements.

Schumann's music to "Faust" has just been published by Messrs. Novello and Co. in a handy, cheap, octavo edition, with a cleverly executed English version of the words by Miss Louisa Vance, who has also supplied some interesting prefatory notes. As the music ranks among the most important of the composer's works, and as it was recently given by the Philharmonic Society for the first time in London, the publication can scarcely fail to be widely acceptable.

"English Glee and Madrigal Writers," by W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., Oxon (W. Reeves, Fleet-street). This pamphlet consists of two lectures which were successfully delivered by the author, at the London Institution, in January and February last. Mr. Barrett is not only a practical musician, but is thoroughly well read in the history and literature of his art, with a special knowledge of our national music, secular and sacred; and the lectures now referred to are an excellent digest of the subject, valuable for the information they contain, and interesting from the fluent and clear style of treatment.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have recently made some very valuable additions to their already large collection of classical publications. Specially welcome to pianoforte students will be their handsome reprint (in full library size) of Carl Tausig's selection from the admirable series of studies by Clementi, entitled "Gradus ad Parnassum"—somewhat of a misnomer, since the exercises in their original shape are scarcely in a progressive order of difficulty. The late Herr Tausig has placed the selected numbers so as to remedy this objection, and has added copious indications of the fingering, besides a supplementary study of scale passages of thirds for both hands, in the major and minor keys. While on the subject of pianoforte studies, we mention Messrs. Augener and Co.'s reprint of Carl Mayer's set of six charming pieces of this kind, op. 31.

The same publishers have extended their comprehensive series of cheap octavo editions of pianoforte classics, edited by Herr Pauer, by a volume containing fifty of the best Harpsichord Lessons of Domenico Scarlatti, the charm and grace of which still remain, notwithstanding the antique style.

We have previously spoken in commendation of Hemy's "Royal Modern Tutor for the Pianoforte," a cheap and compendious instruction book published by Messrs. Metzler and Co. That it has found large acceptance is proved by the recent issue of the 600th edition. "Kaiser-i-Hind" is the title of a song of national homage to the Queen of England, composed by Ethel Harraden. The music is bold and effective in its rhythm, and expresses well the patriotic sentiment of the words, which are by O. C. Dutt, of Calcutta. Prefixed to the song is a very characteristic melody to the same words, by Rajah S. M. Tagore, Mus. Doc., Calcutta, where the piece is published, the London publishers being Messrs. Boosey and Co.

The barque Scottish Bard, 815 tons, Captain D. Kerr, has sailed from Gravesend, bound for Townsville and Rockhampton, Queensland, having on board 252 souls, equal to 225 adults, consisting of ninety single men, sixty-one single women, fifty-four married people, forty children between the ages of twelve and one, and seven infants.



THE WAR: SOUKHOUM KALEH, RUSSIAN FORTIFIED PORT ON THE BLACK SEA, LATELY CAPTURED BY THE TURKS.



THE WAR: A BULGARIAN PEASANT FAMILY CROSSING THE DANUBE.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY OF THE STARS AND NEBULÆ.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone, in his fifth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 15th inst., described some of the results obtained by the application of spectrum analysis to the light of the fixed stars and nebulae by Dr. Huggins, Mr. Norman Lockyer, Dr. W. A. Miller, Father Secchi, and other philosophers, many of the beautiful spectra being thrown upon the screen, and photographs of others exhibited. Secchi divides the fixed stars into four groups. The first, comprising about half of those visible to the naked eye (of which Sirius and Vega may be taken as examples) are white, with a somewhat bluish tinge, and exhibit a continuous spectrum with four marked dark lines, indicating hydrogen, with fainter indications of magnesium, sodium, iron, and other elements. About a third of the stars are comprehended in the second group, Arcturus and Capella being examples. They are of a somewhat yellow colour, and their spectra indicate the presence of many of the same elements which have been recognised in the sun; but, in addition to these, mercury, antimony, bismuth, and tellurium have been noticed in the atmosphere of Aldebaran. The stars of the third group (of which Alpha in Orion may be taken as an instance) are of a reddish colour, and their spectra are marked by a large amount of absorption, the bands frequently appearing like grooved spaces. These stars, which somewhat resemble the light of the sun-spots, are probably low in temperature. The fourth group contains some very faint stars, their spectra being characterised by three bright bands of green and blue. To these a fifth group may be added, in which the hydrogen lines of their spectra are bright instead of dark; and in star Eta of Argo, magnesium, sodium, and nitrogen are also luminous gases. The strongly contrasted colours in double stars Dr. Gladstone ascribed to the different absorption of their atmospheres. Variable stars, he said, generally belong to the third group, but exhibit at different periods great changes in their dark bands as well as in their brilliancy; the latter having been observed by Tycho Brahe and Kepler. The great outburst of light in Tau of Corona Borealis, in May, 1866, was attended with brilliant hydrogen lines and great luminosity in the body of the star; and similar phenomena were observed in a new star in Cygnus in December last. Dr. Huggins, by means of the spectroscopic, has been enabled to determine the rate of motion of many of these stars to or from the earth; he calculated that Sirius moves from the earth at the rate of twenty-six miles per second. The nebulae were next considered. Some are clusters of stars, others merely luminous mists or gases, with spectra containing three bright lines—hydrogen, nitrogen, and one line yet undetermined. They generally have a central nucleus with a continuous spectrum. In conclusion, Dr. Gladstone referred to the general analogy in the chemical constitution of the whole of the heavenly bodies, together with strongly marked diversities, our knowledge of which is wholly due to the discovery of spectrum analysis by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860.

EFFECTS OF LIQUEFACTION AND VAPORISATION.

Professor Tyndall, in his sixth lecture on Heat, given on Thursday, the 17th inst., resumed his illustrations of the evolution of cold by the liquefaction of solids, shown in a slight degree by common salt, and still more by saltpetre, which chilled warm water. Different substances consume different amounts of heat in changing their state of aggregation, or doing interior work—that required by sugar being very small. The production of cold by vaporisation was next explained and demonstrated by means of the thermo-pile—firstly, by the evaporation of alcohol and sulphuric ether, and afterwards it was shown by Dr. Wollaston's apparatus, termed the "cryophorus," that water may be frozen by the abstraction of heat by its own vapour. This was explained to be the principle of some ice-making machines, and one of Siebe's was exhibited. In regard to the formation of water by the mechanical combination of its elementary gases, hydrogen and oxygen, Professor Tyndall said that it had been proved by calculation that the combustion of 1 lb. of hydrogen in 8 lb. of oxygen, forming 9 lb. of watery vapour, liberated 34,000 units of heat, which possess the power of lifting 47,000,000 lb. one foot from the ground (foot-pounds); that the liquefaction of this vapour liberates heat having the mechanical equivalent of 6,720,000 foot-pounds; and that the conversion of this water into ice liberates heat the mechanical equivalent of which is 993,564 foot-pounds. After noticing Faraday's success in liquefying chlorine and some other gases in strong iron bottles by enormous pressure, while oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and others resisted all his efforts, Dr. Tyndall exhibited some of the results—first freezing mercury by the cold produced by the vaporisation of nitrous oxide, now employed as an anæsthetic. When some liquefied carbonic-acid gas was let out of the iron bottle it rushed from the aperture, immediately boiled, and, as it were, flashed into gas, producing a cold so intense as to make part of the gas assume the form of snow. This snow, which froze mercury, vaporises slowly, and cannot be dissolved by water, but may be by ether. Among other striking illustrations of the chilling effects of vaporisation, Professor Tyndall plunged a piece of the frozen mercury attached to a wire into a glass jar containing water. The metal liquefied and showered downwards through the water, freezing that with which it came in contact, thus forming a tube of ice, through which the mercury descended. He also alluded to the elaborate researches of Professor Andrews, of Belfast, on the compression of carbonic acid, in which the gas appeared to behave in a manner analogous to that of a spring, gradually yielding, but recovering its power of resistance when liquefied.

CAUSES OF INDIAN FAMINES.

Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, C.E., F.R.S., began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 18th inst., by observing that life, whatever shape it takes, is passed in a continued struggle between the forces that tend to preserve it and to destroy it. This is peculiarly the case in India. He combated the notion that the famines render the financial condition of the country hopeless, since there is, on the whole, a sufficient food supply for the population. Referring to a large map, he described the chief geographical features and the peculiarities of certain districts, especially those now suffering from the effects of drought. The chief rainfall is during the south-west monsoon, from May to October, the rest of the year being comparatively dry. In the north there is a distinct season of winter rain, its maximum corresponding with that of cold in January and February. The source of the summer rains is the continued stream of air, highly charged with vapour from the Indian Ocean, by the south-west monsoon. The General pointed out the localities of the periodical rainy seasons, and suggested the causes of the diminished or increased rainfall in certain districts, such as Bengal and Madras. Agriculture may be said to be impossible without irrigation where the rainfall is below fifteen or twenty inches, and in such districts the population are generally independent of rainfall; but where the rainfall exceeds forty or fifty inches, as is the case in Bengal, serious scarcity may be caused; and where it is between twenty-five and thirty-five inches, as in the north-west provinces, north-west Rajpootana, the Deccan, and a small part

of Madras, the greatest suffering from drought occurs through the frequent fluctuations. The calamity is likely to be greater where there is a good average rainfall than where it is scanty, and where the population is less dense, and more fitted to seek subsistence elsewhere. As the people mostly subsist on vegetable food, with milk and butter, the grain crops are of unusually great importance. The rice-eating people is altogether a minority; the chief food grains being the khureef or rubber, the jowar, and the bajra, which vary in their dependence upon rainfall and irrigation. No physical connection, it was said, has hitherto been established between the local rainfall at any place and the temperature or pressure of the surrounding area, and no step has been taken to foretell the character of the seasons. The supposed connection between sun-spot cycles of eleven years and periodical rainfalls advanced by Dr. Hunter has not been proved; and our knowledge of the immediate physical causes of rainfall is very rudimentary. The only way to combat the worst results of drought is by enlarged provision of artificial irrigation to increase production generally, and by improved modes of transport, both which require the application of capital. The people of India have to bear heavy burdens, but they have unusual aid in their climate and the great reproductive powers of their soil. The only one possible mode of escape is labour; and the fruits of industry in years of plenty must be made to meet the want in years of scarcity. A system of public relief in time of distress, not guarded by the sense of specific local responsibility, is a source of grievous abuse, misery, and demoralisation.

ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Mr. Walter Herries Pollock began his second lecture on Modern French Poetry by quoting Théophile Gautier's fantastic story "Le Chevalier Double," as illustrating the twofold character and life of Alfred de Musset, who, on the one hand, was tender, gentle, quick to feel every impression of outward circumstances and to grieve at harshness, ingratitude, or malice; and, on the other hand, could be hard, suspicious, treating life as only tolerable by reckless abandonment of all belief in or striving after high aims, and by the possession of a wit ready to jest at scars, with a heart prepared to deny the possibility of feeling a wound. He would have been a greater poet if he had possessed strength to reduce to order these conflicting elements, but neither ever gained a decisive victory. In his "Confessions d'un Enfant du Siècle" he describes the effect which the career of Napoleon had upon his sensitive mind, like that of Béranger, and how he became one of the reckless youth of the Restoration, which, through the influence of the poetry of Goethe and Byron, formed themselves into two camps; the one imbued alternately with exultation and suffering, like frail reeds floating on a sea of bitterness; the other impassive amid their material joys, free from any care but that of counting their money, giving up religion and all hope of the future, without desiring love or glory, and saying, "To eat, to drink, and to sleep: this is to live." Alfred de Musset's works show that at times he belonged to both of these camps, and they contain his inner history. After stating that he was born, the son of an old and noble race, at Paris, Nov. 11, 1810, Mr. Pollock related several characteristic anecdotes of De Musset's childhood and youth: such as his falling in love, when four years old, with a grown up cousin, his extreme enchantment by romances, and his deliverance by reading "Don Quixote." He produced his first poems in 1828; and the successful publication of others led Sainte Beuve to say, "Il y a parmi nous un enfant plein de génie," and to his warm reception at Victor Hugo's "cénacle." He now lived at times gaily, like a butterfly, or in rags and despair; at times working hard, the fruits being his "Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie." His fine drama, "La Nuit Vénitienne," failed on its production, Dec. 1, 1830, partly through a ridiculous accident and the want of appreciation. Of his "Caprices de Marianne," which was successful, and displayed his great dramatic power, Mr. Pollock gave a brief analysis, with extracts. In 1832 De Musset published another volume of poetry to decide his career, as he wished, at his father's death, to give up his business for the benefit of the family. It was praised by Sainte Beuve, but generally neglected. However, he was put on the staff of the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Of his life at this time Mr. Pollock gave some interesting details, referring to the works "Lui et Elle" and "Elle et Lui," his love history, to "La Nuit de Décembre," and to his early recognition of the great powers of Rachel and Pauline Garcia. After stating that it was not till after De Musset's death, by disease of the heart, May 2, 1857, that his works received full justice, Mr. Pollock concluded by reading extracts from his charming poem, "La Nuit d'Octobre."

Mr. Oscar Browning will give a discourse on the History of Education at the next Friday evening meeting, June 1. On Saturday next Mr. Charles T. Newton, C.B., will give the first of two lectures on the Recent Discoveries at Mycenæ.

Mr. Walter Mahew, the Mayor of Wigan, on Monday opened the first market hall erected in the borough. The day was observed as a general holiday, and the streets and market hall were profusely decorated. After the opening ceremony the Mayor entertained to luncheon the leading gentlemen of the town and district.

Previous to the departure of her Majesty for Scotland yesterday week, a gentleman of medium stature, rather inclined to stoutness, and fresh complexion, arrived at Windsor Castle, and, announcing that he was King of England, desired to be shown to his apartments in the palace. He was informed that as he had not sent notice of his coming these were not ready, and was requested to take a seat. A doctor pronounced him insane, and he was consigned to the custody of Chief Superintendent Hayes, who took him to the Windsor Union.

There have been enormous icebergs in the Atlantic. Intelligence has been received in Liverpool, dated Quebec, May 5, to the effect that Captain Campbell, of the ship Glenbervie, which had arrived at that port from Glasgow, encountered large fields of ice and a number of bergs, some of which were very lofty, on approaching L'Islet, and was detained several days in consequence. The Una McKenzie, which had arrived from Leith, reports passing through eighty miles of ice before reaching the south point of Anticosti. Amongst the ice, and apparently hemmed in, were three large vessels, one of them being the Royalist. The St. Bernard, which had also arrived at Quebec, had great difficulty in working through the fields of ice and icebergs which she met with. About half-way between the Bird Rocks and the south-east coast of Anticosti she passed through about twenty miles of ice, after leaving which she fell in with and worked through 120 miles of very heavy ice, together with a number of large icebergs, some of which were between 200 ft. and 300 ft. in height. The steamer Yeddo, on her outward voyage from Hull to New York, fell in with several immense icebergs, many of them being over 300 ft. above the water. It was feared at Quebec that some of the Liverpool and Glasgow spring fleet of Quebec ships would run great risk among the ice, which was unusually heavy this year.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ORKNEY.

The Right Hon. Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Earl of Orkney, Viscount Kirkwall and Baron Dechmont, in the county of Linlithgow, in the Peerage of Scotland, a representative peer, died at Glen App, on the 16th inst. His Lordship was born Aug. 8, 1803, the elder son of John, Viscount Kirkwall, by Anna Maria, his wife, eldest daughter of John, first Lord de Blaquiere, and succeeded to the Peerage at the decease of his grandmother, Mary, Countess of Orkney in her own right, the family honours being inheritable by the "heirs whatsoever" of the first Earl of Orkney, the distinguished military commander of the time of William III. and Queen Anne. The Earl whose demise we record was formerly in the 9th Lancers. He married, March 14, 1826, Charlotte Isabella, daughter of George, third Lord Boston, and had five sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, George William Hamilton, Viscount Kirkwall, K.O.M.G., who was born in 1827, and married, in 1872, Amelia, Baroness de Samuel, widow of Baron de Samuel, a noble of Portugal.

LORD ERSKINE.

The Right Hon. Thomas Americus Erskine, Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, Cornwall, died on the 10th inst. His Lordship was born May 3, 1802, the eldest son of David Montagu, second Lord Erskine, by Fanny, his wife, daughter of General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and was grandson of the celebrated Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor. He was educated at Harrow, and at Edinburgh University, and was for a few years in the diplomatic service. The title devolved on him at his father's death, in 1855. Lord Erskine married, in 1830, Louisa (who died in 1867), daughter of G. Newnam, Esq., and widow of Thomas Legh, Esq., of Adlington, Cheshire, but had no issue. He is, consequently, succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. John Cadwallader Erskine, late H.E.I.C.S., now fourth Lord Erskine.

SIR W. R. CROSBIE, BART.

Sir William Richard Crosbie, seventh Baronet, of Maryborough, Queen's County, died at Bedford on the 6th inst. He was born Sept. 30, 1820, the son of Edward Crosbie, Esq., by Jane, his wife, youngest daughter of James Henry, Esq., of the county of Kildare, and succeeded his cousin, Sir William Crosbie, sixth Baronet, in 1860. He married, April 11, 1854, Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. Samuel Madden and niece of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Bart., and leaves three sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest son, now Sir William Edward Douglas, was born Oct. 13, 1855.

MRS. GRENVILLE BERKELEY.

Mrs. Grenville Berkeley (Augusta Elizabeth), who died on the 4th inst., at her residence, 7, Wilton-crescent, was the youngest daughter of James Henry Leigh, Esq., of Adlestrop, in the county of Gloucester, and of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, by the Hon. Julia Judith Twisleton, his wife, daughter of Thomas, tenth Lord Saye and Sele, and was thus sister of Chandos, late Lord Leigh, and aunt of the present Peer. She was married, in 1828, to Charles Lennox Grenville Berkeley, Esq. (grandson of Augustus, fourth Earl Berkeley, K.T.), and leaves two daughters, the youngest of whom, Georgina, was recently married to Sydney K. B. Atherley, Esq.

The following deaths are also announced:—

Sir J. S. Cowell-Stepney, Bart., of Llanelly, on the 15th inst. His memoir will be given next week.

Mr. Alderman Allen, suddenly, on the 22nd inst. He was Lord Mayor in 1869, having been elected Alderman in 1858.

Mr. John Baskerville Glegg, J.P., of Withington Hall and Geyton Hall, Cheshire, at the age of thirty-three.

Mr. Charles Shapland Whitmore, Q.C., Judge of the Southwark County Court and Recorder of Gloucester, aged seventy-one.

Mr. John Richardson Jackson, the distinguished mezzotint engraver, at Southsea, on the 10th inst., after repeated attacks of relapsing fever, in his fifty-eighth year.

Commander Joseph William Crabb, R.N., one of the oldest officers in the Navy, on the 15th inst., at Heavitree, near Exeter, in his eighty-ninth year.

The Most Hon. Cecil, Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, daughter of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot, and widow of John William Robert, seventh Marquis of Lothian, on the 13th inst., at Rome, in her seventieth year.

Lady Eleanor Cathcart, wife of Sir John Andrew Cathcart, Bart., of Carleton, Ayrshire, only daughter of Archibald Earl of Cassilis, and sister of Archibald, late Marquis of Ailsa, on the 8th inst., at Norbiton, Surrey, in her sixty-third year.

Lady Emily Charlotte Drummond, daughter of the first Earl of Beverley, and widow of Mr. Andrew Mortimer Drummond, on the 22nd inst., at Tile House, Denham, Bucks, having attained the great age of ninety-one.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Tapp, C.B., formerly of the 103rd Regiment, on the 17th inst., at Fairfield, Bradford-on-Avon. He obtained his first commission as Ensign in January, 1822, and had seen much active service.

John Peirse Kennard, Esq., of Hordle Cliff, Hants, and of the city of London, banker, eldest son of John Kennard, Esq., of London, banker, on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-ninth year. He married Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir John Chapman, of Windsor, and leaves several children.

The Right Hon. Lucy Elizabeth, Countess of Home, wife of Ocspatrick Alexander, present Earl of Home, and eldest daughter and heiress of the late Lord Henry James Scott, afterwards Lord Montagu, by Jane Margaret, his wife, daughter of Archibald, Lord Douglas, at The Hersel, near Coldstream, on the 15th inst., in her seventy-second year.

Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., of Araghty Grange, in the county of Roscommon, late of Castle Kelly, in that county, a Celtic and antiquarian scholar, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff for the county of Galway in 1819, and for the county of Roscommon in

1820-1, on the 7th inst., in his eightieth year. Mr. Kelly was a descendant of the Kellys or O'Kellys of Screen, one of the lines of the great Irish family of O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many.

Mr. T. J. Arnold, F.R.S., the senior metropolitan police magistrate, on Sunday last. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on Nov. 24, 1829, was appointed to the Worship-street Police Court in January, 1847, and was thence removed to that of Westminster on Aug. 9, 1851. He was the author of works on Municipal Corporations, the Office of Justice of the Peace, the Labour Laws, and other subjects.

Sir William Hackett, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, the intelligence of whose death from cholera has been telegraphed from Colombo, was born in 1824. He graduated as B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin; and, after joining the Irish Bar, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1851. Since 1861, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast, he has filled various important colonial offices.

John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., head of the firm of Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., of Liverpool, and Heywood, Kennard, and Co., of London, in his seventy-seventh year. He was second son of John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., of Wakefield, barrister-at-law, and grandson of Arthur Heywood, banker, of Liverpool, elder brother of Benjamin Heywood, banker, of Manchester, grandfather of Sir Benjamin Heywood, first Baronet, of Clermont.

Sir Digby Wyatt, after a long illness, on the 21st inst. He was the youngest son of Mr. Matthew Wyatt, late metropolitan police magistrate, and was created a Knight in 1869. Sir Digby, who was born in the year 1820, was educated as an architect, in which profession he greatly distinguished himself. In 1849 he reported on French industrial expositions for the Society of Arts; and, with others, was authorised by the Prince Consort to organise the Great Exhibition of 1851. Subsequently he became secretary to the executive committee of the Royal Commission.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon will be situated a little to the east of Mars during the morning hours of the 3rd, near Saturn on the morning of the 5th, near Mercury on the morning of the 10th, near Venus during the morning and evening hours of the 12th, and near Jupiter during the night common to the 24th and 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Last Quarter on the 4th | at 11 minutes after 5h in the morning. |
| New Moon | " 11th " 32 " 2h " afternoon. |
| First Quarter | " 18th " 24 " 6h " morning. |
| Full Moon | " 25th " 53 " 4h " afternoon. |

She is nearest the Earth at about midnight on the 13th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 2nd, and again on the afternoon of the 29th.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 5th at 3h. 33m. a.m., or 16m. before the Sun; on the 10th at 3h. 15m. a.m., or 31m. before sunrise; on the 15th at 3h. 0m. a.m., or 44m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h. 46m. a.m., or 58m. before the Sun; on the 25th at 2h. 38m. a.m., or 1h. 8m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 2h. 36m. a.m., or 1h. 13m. before sunrise. He is stationary among the stars on the 7th; near the Moon on the 10th; and at his greatest western elongation (22 deg. 20 min.) on the 21st.

Venus is an evening star. The following are the times of setting of this planet at intervals of ten days throughout the month:—1st at 8h. 42m. p.m., 10th at 9h. 2m. p.m., 20th at 9h. 15m. p.m., and the last day at 9h. 18m. p.m., or 1h. after the Sun has set. She is near the Moon on the 12th, and in perihelion on the 27th. She is due south on the 1st at 0h. 27m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 8m. p.m.

Mars rises on the 1st at 0h. 36m. a.m., on the 10th at 0h. 13m. a.m., on the 14th at midnight, on the 19th at 1h. 45m. p.m., and on the 29th at 1h. 17m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 21m. a.m., on the 15th at 4h. 55m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 22m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 9h. 27m. p.m.; on the 9th at 8h. 51m. p.m., or 33m. after sunset. On the 17th the planet rises at nearly the same time as the Sun sets, and from the 18th of June till the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets at nearly the time of sunrise on the 22nd, and at about 30m. before sunrise at the end of the month. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 19th (at midnight), and near the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 26m. a.m.; on the 15th at 0h. 24m. a.m.; and on the last day at 1h. 12m. p.m.

Saturn. The following are the times of rising of this planet on every ten days throughout the month:—1st at 1h. 12m. a.m., 10th at 0h. 38m. a.m., 19th at 1h. 59m. p.m., and 29th at 1h. 20m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 10th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 45m. a.m.; on the 15th at 5h. 52m. a.m.; and on the last day at 4h. 54m. a.m.

The Devon County Agricultural Association opened a three-days' exhibition at Tavistock on Monday with gratifying success, the weather being fine and the attendance large. Every department of the show was well filled. The show of Devons was excellent, Lord Falmouth taking first prizes in both classes of bulls. Mrs. Langdon, Mr. Farthing, Sir John Amory, Mr. Samuel Kidner, and Mr. William Perry also took prizes. There was a large show of shorthorns—the principal winners being Mr. Bult, of Taunton; Mr. Askers, of Gloucester; Messrs. Hosken and Son, of Hayle; and Mr. Hewett, of Norton Court. Mr. Eva, of Camborne, and Mr. Baker, Exeter, were the most successful exhibitors of Channel Island cattle. In a very large show of sheep Earl Fortescue, Sir John Amory, Lord Poltimore, and Mr. Herbert Farthing won the majority of prizes; and Lord Portsmouth, the Earl of Morton, Mr. W. F. Collier, and Mr. Duckering, of Kerton Lindsay, were the largest exhibitors of pigs. There was also a large butter and cream competition.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Commissioners of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland has been issued. It appears that the falling off in the circulation of loan funds in the course of thirty-three years from the commencement of the institution in 1843 to the end of 1876 amounts to no less than £1,164,831. The most remarkable diminution in the circulation of loan funds was from the year 1845, when it amounted to £1,870,337, to the year 1847, when it fell to £867,115, so that a falling off of upwards of one million sterling may be fairly attributed to the famine year in 1845 and its results—largely increased mortality and extensive emigration in the two succeeding years. The diminution in the circulation of loan funds in the last quarter of a century to the lowest amount it reached, in 1876, which was £517,010, may be attributed partly to alteration for the better in the circumstances of that portion of the agricultural poor of Ireland which constituted the borrowing class of loan funds; but largely it must be ascribed to the practice which has been adopted by the branch banks throughout the country to a large extent—issuing loans so low as £10, and even £5, to borrowers of the class of small farmers and dealers on a small scale, who could only heretofore get loans of such small amounts from loan funds.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

L A R (Bath).—The solution of the problem from "Chess Nuts" commences with 1. K to B 7th. Your own problem shall have early attention.
N R (Freckenham).—Problem No. 1729 cannot be solved in the way you propose, and there is no other solution than that published. See the note referring to this problem in our issue of the 12th inst.
H N S (Cambridge).—The same moves in the same order on both sides have occurred in actual play throughout a game, and frequently, indeed, where one side is much weaker than the other in the openings. Here is a short game from Mr. Boden's "Popular Introduction to Chess" that has occurred to scores of players. Remove the first player's K Kt.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | A Castles | Kt takes Q |
| 2. B to B 4th | Kt to K B 3rd | 6. B takes P (ch) | K to K 2nd |
| 3. P to Q 4th | Kt takes P | 7. B to Kt 5th. Mate. | |
| 4. F takes P | Kt takes B P | | |

CLEMENS (Market Weighton).—The analysis is perfectly accurate. Thanks.

J M O (Taunton).—Conditional problems have no general interest, and yours embodies an idea that has been hackneyed. Compare your composition with the following from Dawson:—White: K at K sq. R's at K B 3rd and Q 3rd. K's K B 5th and Q 5th. Black: K at K 5th. White to play and mate in four moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1732 received from C P D, H Stebbing, C Skinner, R Lawson, Arty, and S T Wilson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1733 received from W E Whitehead, P S Shenele, Dolly, R H Brooks, C E, Highway Institute, Alice, and Fitzroy Chess Club.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1734 received from O Wood, H B, Oakley, Only Jones, Triton, W G D, W E Whitehead, Simplex, R Roughew, Spalding, C P D, Maggie Irwin, J Williams, B F Stone, W Aiston, Tally-ho, E Frau, S L, Jun., R T King, E Worsley, N E D, C Skinner, Trial, E L G, L I G, Mechanic, Scot, J S W, H Burgher, Black Knight, J Wemone, Sunnyside, Llansey, J J Catton, Dolly, Blackhead, F Dennis, H Ree, L S R, Tippet, Paul's Roost, Harrovian, Littleo, E H V, G H V, East Barden, W Nelson, A G R, T R Y, Americano, Fitzroy Chess Club, S A Slem, Lymr Stop, Con, W Les, Leonora and Leon, S Western, Red Ink, E L Vulliamy, Highway Institute, D Lawdry, R H Brooks, J de Honsteyn, C E, Charlie J, Hereward, Cant, W Leson, and W S B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1733.

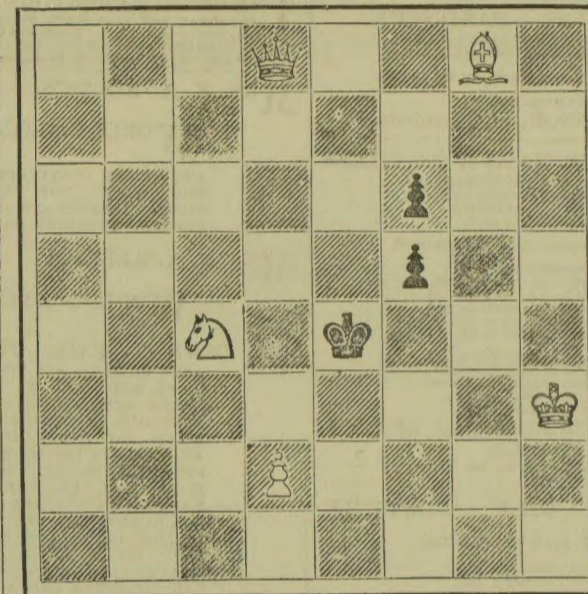
| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to Kt 5th | B tks Kt (best)* | 3. Q to B 4th. Mate. | |
| 2. Q to B 8th (ch) | K to Q 4th | | |

*If 1. P to Q 4th, White's answer is 2. Q to Q 3rd, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1736.

By C. CALLANDER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An amusing Partie, in which Mr. BODEN contends against two Amateurs in consultation, played a few days ago at Simpson's Divan.

(King's Gambit declined.)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE (Messrs. M. and N.) | BLACK (Mr. Boden.) | WHITE (Messrs. M. and N.) | BLACK (Mr. Boden.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 17. K Kt takes Kt | Kt to K 4th |
| 2. P to K B 4th | B to B 4th | 18. K Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 19. Kt takes R P | Kt to Kt 5th |
| 4. B to B 4th | Kt to K B 3rd | 20. Q to Kt 3rd | B to Kt 3rd |
| 5. P to Q 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 21. Kt to B 4th | Kt to B 7th |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd | B to Kt 3rd | 22. K to B 2nd | Kt takes B |
| 7. Q to Kt 3rd | | | |

We think 7. Q to K 2nd, with the view of moving the B to K 3rd and casting, a safer line of play than that adopted here.

8. P to Q R 4th
9. Kt to R 3rd
10. B to Q 2nd
11. Q to B 2nd
12. Castles (Q R)
13. P to Q 4th
14. B to Q 3rd
15. Kt to B 4th
16. Q R to K sq
17. P to Q 5th

Played, no doubt, with the object of winning the Q R P; but 17. P to K 5th appears to be much more effective.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

A Game played in the annual competition between the members of the Edinburgh Chess Club.—(Scotch Gambit.)

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. Meikle). | BLACK (Mr. Fraser). | WHITE (Mr. Meikle). | BLACK (Mr. Fraser). |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 26. Q to Q 7th | Q to Kt 2nd |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 27. Q to Q 3rd | Q to Kt 4th |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | | |
| 4. B to B 4th | B to B 4th | | |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | Kt to B 3rd | | |
| 6. B to Kt 5th | P to K R 3rd | | |
| 7. B to K R 4th | P to Q 3rd | | |
| 8. Castles | P takes P | | |
| 9. Kt takes P | B to K Kt 4th | | |
| 10. B to Kt 3rd | B to K 3rd | | |
| 11. B takes B | P takes B | | |
| 12. Q to Kt 3rd | Q to B sq | | |

Black might have safely played the Q to Q 2nd, because he can regain the Pawn at once by B to Kt sq should White capture the Kt's Pawn with the Queen.

13. P to K 5th
14. P takes P
15. P takes Kt
16. Kt to K 4th
17. Kt to B sq
18. K R to B sq
19. Kt takes B
20. Q to Q 3rd
21. R takes P

A very ingenious and daring sacrifice.

22. Q to Q 7th (ch)
23. Kt to Q 2nd
24. Kt to B 4th (ch)
25. Q to Q 3rd

P takes R
K to Kt 3rd
Q to B sq
Q to R 3rd
Q to Q Kt sq

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A chess fête, attended by a large number of the leading metropolitan amateurs, was held on Whit Monday at the residence of Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the president of the City of London Chess Club. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Blackburne contested six games simultaneously *sans voir*, and defeated all his adversaries in the brief space of an hour and a half. After dinner several toasts were proposed and duly honoured, including the St. George's Chess Club, the City Chess Club, and the Literature of Chess, &c. A very pleasant day was spent, and the visitors did not separate until a late hour.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Nov. 11, 1874, of Sir Thomas Tilson, late of South-road House, Clapham Park, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Tilson Lee and Frederick Lee, the nephews of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Maria Tilson, £1000, and his leasehold residence, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages; and, subject to some legacies, the rest of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for her life, then for his sister, Mrs. Maria Matilda Lee, for life, and then for his said sister's children.

The will, dated Dec. 30, 1876, of Mr. Benjamin Nicholls, late of York House, Oxford-road, Manchester, who died on March 1 last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on the 23rd ult. by Mr. John Pender, M.P., and Mr. Edmund Crompton Potter, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. Power is reserved to Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., the other executor named in the will, to prove hereafter, should he desire to do so. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Nicholls, £500, and all his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects; to his executors £100 each; and all his property which he cannot by law give to charitable purposes he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death as she shall by deed or will appoint. Such part of his property as he may legally dispose of for charitable purposes he leaves upon trust, in the first place, to make up out of the annual interest and dividends his wife's income to £1500 per annum for life, and subject thereto upon the trusts of a certain deed, by which he gave a piece of ground at Ardwick, Lancashire, and founded a hospital for the maintenance and education of boys; and he empowers the trustees to apply part of the income to educate any of the boys at the Manchester Grammar School or Owens College.

The will and two codicils, dated Feb. 12, 1868, and March 10 and May 25, 1874, of Mr. Charles Woodward, late of Compton-terrace, Islington, who died on the 16th ult., were proved on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Alfred Francis Boucher, Charles Lamb, and George Lamb, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to the Royal Institution of Great Britain his gas and table polariscope and microscope, together with the tourmalines, double image prisms, crystals, and all the apparatus and objects connected therewith, or as may be worth their acceptance, free of duty; and there are legacies to his executors and servants, and some complimentary legacies. The residue of his property is left upon various trusts for his son-in-law, the Rev. A. F. Boucher, and the children of his late daughter Ann, and for his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bryant and her children.

The will and four codicils, dated Oct. 19, 1871, Oct. 12, 1872, May 18, 1874, Aug. 28, 1875, and June 22, 1876, of Miss Louisa Banks, late of No. 135, Clapham-road, who died on March 23 last, were proved on the 1st inst. by Charles William Stevens, Alfred Stevens, and Richard Bradshaw, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix, after giving many legacies, gives one fourth of the residue of her personalty to the London City Mission, Red Lion-square, Holborn; one fourth to the Poor Clergy Relief Society, Southampton-street, Strand; one fourth to the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-row, Holborn; and the remaining one fourth to the said Charles William and Alfred Stevens.

The will, with two codicils, dated May 11, 1875, and Feb. 26, 1877, of Mr. Joseph Fetherstonhaugh, late of Hopton Court, near Worcester, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Frederic Weatherall and John Swinton Isaac, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Margaret Fetherstonhaugh, £250 and a residence, with the furniture, and £1200 per annum for life or widowhood; to George Johnson and Frederic Weatherall, £1000 each; to John Swinton Isaac, £500; and the residue of his personal estate to Shirley Arthur Stephenson. The testator also devises all his own real estate, and appoints all the real estate under the will of his late brother, Alexander Stephenson Fetherstonhaugh to the use of the said Shirley Arthur Stephenson for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, according to their seniorities in tail.

The will, dated Feb. 15, 1877, of Dame Eliza Susanna Hinrich, late of the Manor House, Hallaton, Leicestershire, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Henry Dent Hinrich, the son, Charles John Bullivant Parker, and George James Robinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix makes provision for her four daughters, and gives some other legacies; and the remainder of her property she leaves to her said son.

The will, dated Dec. 26, 1876, of Mr. David Grocutt, late of Tottenhall, and of Bradley Field Ironworks, near Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster, who died on Jan. 1 last, at Colesey, Staffordshire, was proved at the district registry, Lichfield, on the 16th ult. by Daniel Grocutt, the brother, Joseph Jeavons, and David Jeavons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves some legacies and annuities, and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The *Liverpool Post* states that the will of the late Mr. J. P. Heywood, the head of the banking firm of Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., who died on the 9th inst., will be proved under two millions and a half sterling. Mr. Heywood had no children, and he leaves to his widow a handsome legacy, together with a life interest in the property at Norris Green, West Derby, as well as in his estate at Cloverley, Shropshire, and his London house. To Mr. Arthur Lonsdale, his nephew, he bequeaths the sum of £1,000,000, besides making him his residuary legatee, and giving him the reversion of the Cloverley Hall estate. To Mr. Arthur Heywood, his cousin, and a partner in the bank, he bequeaths a sum of £50,000 and the bank premises; and to Mr. Robertson Gladstone, another partner, he has bequeathed a sum of money and the reversion of his estate, Norris Green, on the death of Mrs. Heywood.

Joseph Greenough, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, who was undergoing a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment passed upon him at the last assizes in Liverpool by Baron Huddleston for rioting, died last week in Kirkdale gaol. The deceased, who was a member of the town council of St. Helen's, was over eighty years of age. His will has been proved, the personality being sworn under £180,000. It is stated that his real and personal estate, which he had accumulated entirely by his own efforts, will reach in value the sum of £250,000.

On Monday the nineteenth annual delegation of the Order of Druids was opened at Warrington, 60,000 members being represented at the gathering. In his address the Grand Master referred to the progress made by those districts which had adopted the principles of equalisation and graduation, and argued that the financial success of any order depended solely on the adoption of such equitable laws. Friendly societies saved poor rates in this country to the extent of three millions yearly, and on that ground alone deserved the protection of the Legislature.

NOTICE—OLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have now COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from Stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House-Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-Lists post-free.

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